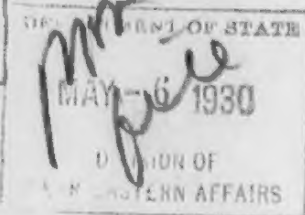
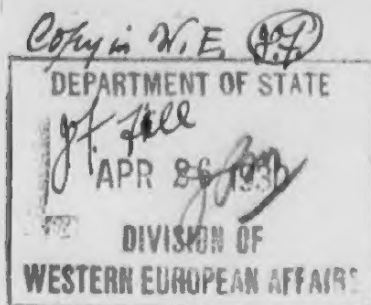


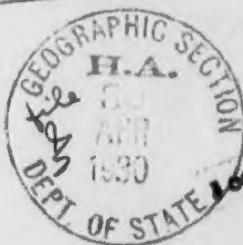


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROME, April 9, 1930.



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MAY 8 1930			



HISTORICAL ADVISER

APR 29 1930

DEPT. OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

765c.014 / 3

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 2206 of March 27, 1929, regarding the administrative organization of Italian Libya, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies and translations of -

Royal Decree No. 2302, of August 31, 1928, being the basic political and administrative ordinance for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica;

Royal Decree Law No. 1201, of April 8, 1929, which

modifies

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modifies Article 10 of the Organic Law for the administration of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica; and

Law No. 8 of January 11, 1930, converting into law the above-mentioned Royal Decree Law No. 1201.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



John W. Garrett.

✓
Enclosures:

As stated.

VANINETTI Antonio, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 25 settembre 1927 in Cosio (Sondrio).

TONELLI Innocente, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 25 settembre 1927 in Cosio (Sondrio).

BARBAGALLO Francesco, guardia municipale, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 3 ottobre 1927 in Catania.

LA VIGNA Antonino, carabiniere, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta l'8 ottobre 1927 in Canicatti (Agrigento).

GOI Domenico, operaio, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 16 ottobre 1927 in Casarile (Milano).

VIMERCATI Giuseppe, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 27 ottobre 1927 in Cassina di Pecchi (Milano).

BONATTI Umberto, capitano dei RR. CC., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 28 ottobre 1927 in Termini Imerese (Palermo).

MARCUCCI Rodolfo, tenente dei RR. CC., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 28 ottobre 1927 in Termini Imerese (Palermo).

CIRESI Carmelo, comandante delle guardie municipali, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 28 ottobre 1927 in Termini Imerese (Palermo).

SANSONE ing. Antonino, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9 ottobre 1927 in Termini Imerese (Palermo).

LOMBARDI Pasquale, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 2 novembre 1927 in Sessa Aurunca (Napoli).

BONACCORSO Salvatore, guardia municipale, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 4 novembre 1927 in Catania.

LISSI Domenico, capo squadra della M.V.S.N., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

GIANNONCELLI Dino, milite della M.V.S.N., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

PIZZIGHINI Giuseppe, milite della M.V.S.N., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

ROVERSI Celeste, milite della M.V.S.N., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

LEVI Guglielmo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

DELLA BELLA Guglielmo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

SCARAMELLA Giorgio, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

GUANELLA Tomaso, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 9-10 novembre 1927 in Campodolcino (Sondrio).

CHIODINI Giuseppe, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

ARMANNI Battista, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

DUCOLI Giacomo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

MARTINAZZOLI Domenico, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

CHIAREL Giuseppe, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

BACCOLI Ubaldo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

PIAZZA Edgardo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

ABONDIO Luigi, pescatore, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

PEDERSOLI Felice, pescatore, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 novembre 1927 in Darfo (Brescia).

PALUMBO Nicola, contadino, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 12 novembre 1927 in Castellino sul Biferno (Campobasso).

GUARDABASSI cav. uff. Silvio, impegnato, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 16 novembre 1927 in Roma.

MANTELLINI Giulio, bracciante, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 24 novembre 1927 in Dovadola (Forlì).

MARSICO Gregorio, brigadiere di P. S., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 28 novembre 1927 in Messina.

BINI Filippo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 2 dicembre 1927 in Roma.

DE PADOVA Ferdinando, capo manipolo della M.V.S.N., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 30 dicembre 1927 in Roma.

RAGOSTA Amedeo, brigadiere di P. S., per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 4 gennaio 1928 in Napoli.

ANGELUCCI Leonello, carabiniere, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 gennaio 1928 in Roma.

PUGLIA Emilio, guidatore treno elettrico, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 10 gennaio 1928 in Mantova.

SIMONINI Luigi, barcaiolo, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 5 febbraio 1928 in Roma.

CONSOLINI Riccardo, balilla, per l'azione coraggiosa compiuta il 24 marzo 1928 in Cascia (Perugia).

LEGGI E DECRETI

Numero di pubblicazione 2781.

REGIO DECRETO 31 agosto 1928, n. 2302.

Ordinamento politico-amministrativo della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA

Vista la legge organica per l'amministrazione della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica 26 giugno 1927, n. 1013;

Visto il R. decreto 20 novembre 1912, n. 1205;

Sulla proposta del Nostro Ministro Segretario di Stato per le colonie;

Sentito il Consiglio superiore coloniale;

Udito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

E' approvato l'unito ordinamento politico-amministrativo della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica, vistato, d'ordine Nostro, dal Ministro per le colonie.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserto nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a S. Anna di Valdieri, addì 31 agosto 1928 - Anno VI

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

MUSSOLINI — FEDERZONI.

Visto, il Guardasigilli: Rocco.

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 ottobre 1928 - Anno VII
Atti del Governo, registro 277, foglio 157, — SIROVICH.

**Ordinamento politico-amministrativo per la Tripolitania
e la Cirenaica.**

CAPO I.

Del Governo centrale della Colonia.

Art. 1.

Alla trattazione degli affari presso il Governo della Colonia provvedono: a) le Direzioni di governo, dalle quali dipendono i servizi tecnici e gli uffici esecutivi; b) l'Ufficio del personale e degli affari generali.

Alle Direzioni di governo sono preposti, con decreto del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Governatore, funzionari del ruolo direttivo coloniale di grado 6°.

Ove occorra, con decreto del Ministro per le colonie, possono essere destinati a coprire temporaneamente le funzioni di direttore di governo anche funzionari del ruolo direttivo coloniale di grado 7°, che in tal caso sono qualificati reggenti.

All'Ufficio del personale e degli affari generali è preposto, con decreto del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Governatore, un funzionario del ruolo direttivo coloniale di grado 6° o 7°.

Art. 2.

Le Direzioni di governo sono le seguenti:

1. *Direzione degli affari civili e politici*, per gli affari relativi:

- a) alla politica, all'amministrazione locale e allo stato dei cittadini;
- b) ai servizi giudiziari e carcerari;
- c) alla polizia di sicurezza ed ai rispettivi corpi armati regolari ed irregolari;
- d) ai culti, alla beneficenza ed agli enti relativi pubblici e privati;
- e) alla sanità pubblica;
- f) all'insegnamento pubblico e privato ed ai servizi delle antichità e delle belle arti;
- g) ai lavori pubblici ed alla disciplina delle costruzioni edili;
- h) alle costruzioni ferroviarie.

2. *Direzione degli affari di finanza*, per gli affari relativi:

- a) alla formazione e gestione del bilancio;
- b) alle imposte dirette ed indirette, ai servizi relativi alla riscossione di esse, e al regime tributario degli enti locali;
- c) ai monopoli;
- d) alla determinazione, costituzione e amministrazione del demanio e delle attività patrimoniali, ed al servizio di economato generale della Colonia;
- e) al servizio doganale ed al regime delle importazioni e delle esportazioni;
- f) al servizio di polizia finanziaria;
- g) alla gestione degli stanziamenti iscritti al bilancio per le spese militari.

3. *Direzione degli affari economici e della colonizzazione*, per gli affari relativi:

- a) all'economia generale della Colonia ed agli enti e servizi afferenti al suo sviluppo;
- b) alla agricoltura, alla colonizzazione ed ai servizi rispettivi;
- c) al servizio zootecnico, alla caccia ed alla pesca;
- d) all'industria ed al commercio;
- e) al lavoro ed al regime della mano d'opera;

- f) alle fiere, mercati, mostre ed esposizioni;
- g) al regime del credito e della previdenza ed alla vigilanza sugli istituti relativi;
- h) al regime terriero ed al servizio fondiario;
- i) alle comunicazioni (ferrovie, poste, telegrafi, telefoni, trasporti aerei, marittimi e automobilistici);
- l) al servizio dei pesi e delle misure;
- m) ai servizi marittimi.

Art. 3.

L'Ufficio del personale e degli affari generali tratta gli affari relativi:

- a) al personale civile e militare addetto ai servizi civili, sia di ruolo che straordinario;
- b) alla pubblicazione degli ordinamenti, del bollettino e degli atti ufficiali della Colonia;
- c) al funzionamento dei corpi consultivi centrali;
- d) alle onorificenze;
- e) al servizio delle traduzioni;
- f) agli archivi, ed alla biblioteca del Governo;
- g) agli studi di carattere storico, geografico e statistico della Colonia;
- h) ai contratti;
- i) all'economato del Governo centrale.

Art. 4.

Le Direzioni di governo e l'Ufficio del personale e degli affari generali sono ripartiti in sezioni. Il personale direttivo delle Direzioni, dell'Ufficio del personale e della segreteria particolare del Governatore è fissato con la tabella allegata al presente ordinamento. Il personale contabile, d'ordine, di copia e degli interpreti è stabilito annualmente dal Governatore.

Art. 5.

L'Ufficio di ragioneria coloniale condurrà, nelle rispettive competenze, la delegazione della Corte dei conti e la Direzione di finanza.

La composizione organica ed il funzionamento della delegazione della Corte dei conti e dell'Ufficio di ragioneria coloniale, nonché le relazioni fra questo e la Direzione di finanza, saranno fissate nell'ordinamento amministrativo-contabile.

Art. 6.

L'autorizzazione per la corrispondenza diretta del Governatore e di altre autorità coloniali con autorità, uffici, amministrazioni ed enti del Regno o dell'estero viene impartita dal Ministro per le colonie, in via definitiva o temporanea, su proposta del Governatore.

Art. 7.

I funzionari civili e militari investiti di funzioni di governo che beneficiano della garanzia amministrativa sono i seguenti:

- a) il segretario generale;
- b) il comandante delle truppe;
- c) i direttori di governo;
- d) i commissari regionali ed i comandanti di zona;
- e) i delegati circondariali ed i comandanti di sottozona;
- f) gli agenti distrettuali;
- g) i podestà;
- h) i capi di tribù.

L'elenco dei notabili libici, ai quali è concessa la garanzia amministrativa, è compilato annualmente dal Governatore, secondo le direttive del Ministro per le colonie.

CAPO II.

Del Consiglio di governo.

Art. 8.

Il Consiglio di governo ha sede nel capoluogo della Colonia e si raduna per determinazione del presidente.

Il Governatore nomina il segretario del Consiglio e stabilisce il personale dell'Ufficio di segreteria, scegliendoli fra i funzionari del Governo della colonia.

Art. 9.

Gli affari sottoposti al parere del Consiglio di governo sono portati a sua cognizione dal relatore che sarà designato dal presidente. Il presidente, con la lettera di convocazione, comunica ai singoli membri l'elenco degli affari da trattarsi, indicando, per ciascuno di essi, il nome del relatore.

Art. 10.

Per la validità delle adunanze occorre l'intervento dei due terzi dei componenti del Consiglio, compreso il presidente.

Art. 11.

Le deliberazioni del Consiglio sono adottate a maggioranza assoluta di voti. In caso di parità ha preponderanza il voto del presidente.

Alla votazione si procede raccogliendo dapprima il voto del relatore e successivamente quello degli altri componenti, cominciando dal meno anziano fra i membri non funzionari.

Quando siano intervenuti alla adunanza anche funzionari preposti ai servizi della Colonia, ai sensi dell'ultimo capoverso dell'art. 40 della legge organica, il loro voto consultivo viene espresso prima di ogni altro e se ne fa menzione nel verbale.

Art. 12.

Dell'adunanza del Consiglio è redatto verbale a cura del segretario con un succinto cenno dei fatti, della discussione e dei motivi del voto.

I verbali sono firmati dal presidente e dal segretario.

Art. 13.

A cura del segretario del Consiglio debbono essere tenuti:

- 1° il registro degli affari sottoposti all'esame del Consiglio e dei pareri emessi;
- 2° il volume dei verbali delle adunanze.

Art. 14.

Ai membri non funzionari del Consiglio è attribuita una medaglia di presenza, nella misura che sarà annualmente stabilita dal Ministro per le colonie.

Inoltre ai membri non funzionari che risiedano fuori del capoluogo della Colonia sono rimborsate le spese effettive di viaggio.

CAPO III.

Della Consulta generale.

Art. 15.

Nel mese di dicembre il Ministro per le colonie, su proposta del Governatore, stabilisce il numero dei membri della Consulta generale, in rappresentanza dei vari elementi etnico-religiosi della popolazione, e provvede alla nomina dei membri stessi.

Il decreto di nomina è notificato a ciascuno dei componenti, a cura del Governatore. L'accettazione dev'essere fatta entro cinque giorni dalla ricevuta partecipazione.

Gli eletti entrano in carica col 1° gennaio. I membri che vengono nominati per sostituire vacanze verificatesi durante il biennio decadono alla fine del biennio stesso.

Art. 16.

I componenti della Consulta hanno l'obbligo d'intervenire alle sedute, a meno che non abbiano ottenuto regolare congedo od abbiano legittimata l'assenza.

In caso di non giustificate assenze, il Ministro per le colonie, su proposta del Governatore, può provvedere alla revoca.

Art. 17.

La convocazione della Consulta generale è fatta dal Governatore con avvisi notificati almeno 15 giorni prima della adunanza, nei quali deve essere indicata l'ora ed il luogo in cui questa sarà tenuta. I componenti che non possono intervenire debbono informare il Governo prima della riunione.

Art. 18.

Nella prima adunanza, dopo la formale immissione della Consulta generale nelle sue funzioni, il segretario generale del Governo, assistito da un funzionario da lui incaricato di disimpegnare temporaneamente le mansioni di segretario, assume la presidenza.

I componenti della Consulta prestano giuramento nelle mani del segretario generale con la formula seguente:

« Giuro che sarò fedele al Re ed ai suoi Reali Successori, che osserverò lealmente tutte le leggi dello Stato e che adempirò tutti gli obblighi del mio ufficio con diligenza e con zelo, per il pubblico bene e nell'interesse del Governo.

« Giuro che non appartengo nè apparterrò ad associazioni o partiti la cui attività non si concili col doveri del mio ufficio ».

I componenti della Consulta generale che non siano intervenuti alla prima riunione prestano giuramento, nelle forme predette, nella prima adunanza alla quale partecipano.

Art. 19.

L'ufficio di presidenza è costituito da un presidente e da un vice presidente; quello di segreteria da un segretario e da un vice segretario.

La nomina ha luogo per elezione a scrutinio palese: risulta eletto chi abbia ottenuto la maggioranza assoluta dei voti dei presenti.

Qualora nessuno abbia ottenuto la maggioranza, si procede a nuovo scrutinio fra i due che abbiano conseguito nella prima votazione maggior numero di suffragi.

In caso di parità è eletto il più anziano di età.

Art. 20.

Avvenuta l'elezione, il segretario generale ne proclama i risultati e insedia gli uffici di presidenza e segreteria.

Art. 21.

I componenti degli uffici di presidenza e di segreteria cessano dalla carica in seguito a dimissioni debitamente accettate o in conseguenza della perdita della qualità di componenti della Consulta.

Alla loro sostituzione si procede nelle forme stabilite dall'art. 19.

Art. 22.

La Consulta generale si raduna annualmente in sessione ordinaria in gennaio o febbraio per l'esame degli affari sui quali il suo parere è, ai termini dell'art. 50 della legge organica, obbligatorio.

Il Governatore può disporre convocazioni straordinarie in qualsiasi tempo.

Art. 23.

Il Governatore, con l'avviso di convocazione ordinaria o straordinaria della Consulta generale, manda ai singoli membri l'elenco degli affari sui quali si richiede il parere.

Per i singoli affari il Governatore comunicherà alla presidenza, in testo bilingue, lo schema da sottoporsi al parere della Consulta generale.

Presso l'ufficio di segreteria saranno inoltre depositati, per uso dei membri della Consulta generale che intendano esaminarli, i documenti relativi agli affari in esame.

Art. 24.

Le adunanze della Consulta generale sono legali quando presente la maggioranza assoluta dei componenti, esclusi quelli che si trovano in regolare congedo o che hanno legittimata la loro assenza.

Art. 25.

Alle adunanze della Consulta generale intervengono, in rappresentanza del Governo, il segretario generale, i direttori di governo ed il capo dell'Ufficio del personale e degli affari generali, con facoltà di prendere parte alla discussione.

La presenza di uno almeno dei rappresentanti del Governo è necessaria per la validità dell'adunanza.

Art. 26.

Il presidente, accertato il numero legale, apre la seduta e invita il segretario a dare lettura del verbale della seduta precedente, che deve essere approvato. E' in facoltà dei componenti di farvi inscrivere le loro osservazioni.

Il presidente comunica quindi le questioni che devono essere esaminate e ne fa iniziare la trattazione dal rappresentante del Governo competente.

Il presidente apre e dirige la discussione e nessuno può prendere la parola se non ne abbia ottenuta la facoltà.

Art. 27.

Chiusa la discussione, il presidente mette ai voti le questioni, sulle quali la Consulta deve pronunziarsi.

Alle votazioni si procede mediante appello nominale o per divisione. Si intendono approvate le proposte che riportino

la maggioranza dei suffragi dei presenti. In caso di parità di voti ha la preponderanza quello del presidente.

Art. 28.

Il presidente corrisponde col Governatore della Colonia, al quale comunica le deliberazioni della Consulta generale mediante trasmissione di copia integrale dei verbali delle adunanze.

Art. 29.

Il segretario è responsabile della compilazione dei verbali; provvede al disbrigo della corrispondenza di ufficio e a quanto altro occorra pel funzionamento della Consulta. Tiene un registro nel quale sono iscritti, in ordine cronologico, i verbali delle adunanze.

Il verbale deve contenere:

- a) il nome dei presenti e degli assenti;
- b) il riassunto dello svolgimento della discussione;
- c) i termini e il risultato delle votazioni.

I verbali sono firmati dal presidente e dal segretario.

A richiesta del presidente il Governo può adibire all'ufficio di segreteria uno o più scrivani.

Art. 30.

Ai componenti della Consulta generale può essere attribuita una medaglia di presenza con provvedimento del Ministro per le colonie, sul parere del Governatore. A quelli di essi che risiedono fuori del capoluogo della Colonia sono rimborsate le spese di viaggio e di soggiorno, secondo le modalità che saranno fissate dal Governatore.

Al presidente, al vice-presidente, al segretario e al vice-segretario può essere inoltre corrisposta un'indennità di carica con provvedimento del Ministro per le colonie, sul parere del Governatore.

Art. 31.

Le sedute della Consulta generale sono di regola pubbliche; ma il Governatore può disporre, per speciali motivi, che esse siano segrete.

Art. 32.

Per ragioni d'ordine pubblico, la Consulta generale può essere sciolta con decreto del Ministro per le colonie, su proposta del Governatore.

La ricostituzione dev'essere effettuata entro sei mesi.

CAPO IV.

Della divisione amministrativa del territorio.

Art. 33.

La ripartizione del territorio in regioni o zone, circondari o sottozone, e distretti, ai sensi dell'art. 51 della legge organica, è fatta con decreto del Ministro per le colonie, su proposta del Governatore.

Art. 34.

Le regioni e i circondari possono essere temporaneamente costituiti in zone e sottozone, con decreto del Governatore, previa autorizzazione del Ministro per le colonie, quando, per ragioni di ordine pubblico, sia necessario riunire le funzioni di Governo con il comando militare.

Art. 35.

Uno o più distretti, ove le condizioni locali lo consiglino, possono essere posti alla diretta dipendenza del commissario regionale.

Le funzioni di delegato circondariale o comandante di sottozona vengono, nei capoluoghi di regione, rispettivamente esercitate dai commissari regionali o comandanti di zona.

Nei capoluoghi di circondario le funzioni di agente distrettuale sono esercitate dal delegato circondariale o comandante di sottozona.

Art. 36.

I commissari regionali e comandanti di zona sono nominati con decreto del Governatore da comunicarsi al Ministro per le colonie. Anche i delegati circondariali e comandanti di sottozona, nonché gli agenti distrettuali, sono nominati con decreto del Governatore.

I commissari regionali e i delegati circondariali sono scelti fra i funzionari del ruolo direttivo coloniale di grado rispettivamente non inferiore all'8° e 9°; il comandante di zona e la zona fra gli ufficiali del Regio corpo di truppe coloniali di grado rispettivamente non inferiore a maggiore e capitano.

E' tuttavia consentito destinare alle funzioni di delegato circondariale funzionari dei ruoli coloniali di grado inferiore al 9°, ma in tal caso i prescelti sono qualificati reggenti.

Ove occorran speciali circostanze, all'ufficio di delegato circondariale possono essere destinati anche funzionari libici.

Gli agenti distrettuali sono scelti fra i funzionari metropolitani o libici.

Art. 37.

Il personale amministrativo adibito agli uffici locali di governo è fissato con apposita tabella approvata dal Ministro per le colonie.

Il personale degli interpreti, contabile, d'ordine e di servizio è stabilito annualmente con ordinanza del Governatore.

Art. 38.

Il commissario regionale o il comandante di zona rappresenta nella regione il Governatore e vi esercita, secondo le istruzioni che da lui riceve, le attribuzioni che, in base alle leggi, agli ordinamenti ed ai regolamenti, gli sono demandate o gli vengono delegate dal Governatore.

Cura la pubblicazione e l'esecuzione delle leggi, degli ordinamenti e dei regolamenti.

Provvede al governo, all'ordine, alla sicurezza ed alla tutela della sanità della regione; dispone della forza pubblica e fa le proposte necessarie per la sua ripartizione nel territorio; può richiedere la forza armata, quando questa non sia già al suo comando, e prende i provvedimenti d'urgenza necessari per adempiere a tali compiti.

Sovrintende alla imposizione e alla riscossione dei tributi ed al versamento dei relativi proventi, come di quelli patrimoniali o d'altra natura; forma il programma annuale delle spese per la sua circoscrizione e ne cura l'esecuzione nei limiti della competenza e degli stanziamenti autorizzati e secondo quanto è stabilito nell'ordinamento amministrativo-contabile. Sovrintende a tutti i pubblici servizi stabiliti nel territorio della regione e veglia sull'andamento di tutte le amministrazioni, prendendo, per gli uni e le altre, i prov-

vedimenti d'urgenza che ravvisa necessari e riferendone al Governatore.

Esprime parere sulla nomina dei delegati circondariali e propone quella degli agenti distrettuali della circoscrizione.

Controlla l'azione dei delegati circondariali e degli agenti; ha facoltà di sospendere questi ultimi, sostituendoli temporaneamente, e di proporre la sospensione dei primi.

Propone al Governatore la nomina del podestà ed ha facoltà di sospendervi e di sostituirli temporaneamente.

Quando ottenga l'autorizzazione del Governatore, può delegare ai capi degli uffici dipendenti una o più delle facoltà che gli sono attribuite.

Art. 39.

Il delegato circondariale o comandante di sottozona esercita le attribuzioni che gli sono demandate dalle leggi e dai regolamenti, vigila sul funzionamento dei pubblici servizi, esegue gli ordini e le istruzioni del commissario regionale o comandante di zona e quando, nei casi d'urgenza, debba provvedere di sua iniziativa, a lui riferisce immediatamente.

Sulle direttive del commissario regionale o comandante di zona, provvede al governo, all'ordine, alla sicurezza e alla tutela della sanità del circondario.

Esprime parere sulla nomina degli agenti distrettuali e ne controlla l'azione.

Dispone della forza pubblica e quando, per ragioni di urgenza, non possa provocare tempestivamente il provvedimento del commissario regionale o comandante di zona, richiede direttamente la forza armata quando questa non sia già al suo comando.

Art. 40.

L'agente distrettuale esercita le attribuzioni che gli sono demandate dagli ordinamenti in vigore e quelle che gli vengono delegate dal capo del circondario, del quale esegue gli ordini e le istruzioni.

Veglia sulla sicurezza delle comunicazioni, la custodia degli impianti e delle opere di pubblico interesse, segnalando senza indugio al delegato circondariale i guasti, le interruzioni e le circostanze che ne impediscono il regolare funzionamento.

Per la vigilanza dell'ordine pubblico può avere alla sua dipendenza armati locali.

Art. 41.

L'agente distrettuale provvede anche alle funzioni ed ai servizi di carattere municipale.

Il Governatore ha facoltà di nominare, per coadiuvare l'agente distrettuale nell'esercizio di queste attribuzioni, una Consulta distrettuale composta di non più di sei membri.

L'imposizione e la riscossione dei tributi locali, la gestione delle spese e le funzioni di polizia municipale sono regolate, nei distretti, dalle norme stabilite per i Municipi, in quanto siano applicabili.

Art. 42.

Il Governatore, ove lo ritenga necessario, può, col consenso del Ministro per le colonie, conferire ai capi di regione, di circondario o di distretto nuove attribuzioni, oltre quelle indicate negli articoli precedenti.

Art. 43.

La sostituzione temporanea del commissario regionale, o comandante di zona, è disposta dal Governatore.

La sostituzione temporanea del delegato circondariale, o comandante di sottozona, e degli agenti distrettuali, è disposta dall'autorità regionale, ma deve essere ratificata dal Governatore quando l'assenza del titolare si prolunghi oltre un mese.

CAPO V.

Del Municipi.

Art. 44.

I Municipi sono costituiti, su proposta del Governatore, con decreto del Ministro per le colonie che ne determina il territorio e stabilisce se e quali popolazioni nomadi o seminomadi vi appartengono.

Art. 45.

L'amministrazione municipale è composta di un podestà assistito da una Consulta municipale.

Il podestà può essere coadiuvato da un vice podestà, scelto dal Governatore tra i consultori municipali.

Art. 46.

Il podestà è nominato con decreto del Governatore. Dura in carica tre anni ed è rieleggibile, ma può essere sospeso, revocato o destituito quando per condotta morale o politica, incapacità od altro grave motivo si sia reso incompatibile con le sue funzioni.

Il vice podestà sostituisce il podestà quando questi sia impedito o sospeso.

Al vice podestà si applicano le norme per la nomina, durata in carica, sospensione, revoca e destituzione stabilite per il podestà.

Art. 47.

Nel capoluogo della Colonia, le funzioni di podestà possono essere affidate, con decreto del Governatore, previo assenso del Ministro per le colonie, al commissario regionale.

Art. 48.

Il Governatore determina, con suo decreto, il numero dei componenti la Consulta di ciascun Municipio, in rappresentanza dei vari elementi etnico-religiosi che compongono la popolazione, e provvede alla nomina dei consultori, che durano in carica tre anni.

Ai consultori municipali si applicano le disposizioni relative alla sospensione, revoca o destituzione del podestà e vice podestà.

Art. 49.

Il podestà, il vice podestà ed i consultori municipali, prima di entrare in funzione, prestano, dinanzi al commissario regionale o comandante di zona, il giuramento di cui all'articolo 18 del presente ordinamento.

Art. 50.

Il Governatore può stabilire un'indennità di rappresentanza a favore del podestà e del vice podestà e una medaglia di presenza a favore dei consultori.

Art. 51.

Il podestà è capo dell'amministrazione municipale ed esercita tutte le funzioni dell'amministrazione stessa. Qualora sia cittadino metropolitano, egli è ufficiale dello stato civile.

Se è cittadino libico, le funzioni di ufficiale dello stato civile sono delegate ad un consultore municipale metropolitano ovvero ad altro funzionario locale.

Art. 52.

Per ragioni di ordine pubblico, o per altri gravi motivi, l'amministrazione municipale può essere sciolta, con decreto del Governatore, con la nomina di un commissario per l'amministrazione straordinaria. Ove si tratti del capoluogo della Colonia è necessario l'assenso del Ministro per le colonie.

Il commissario straordinario dura in carica non oltre un anno.

Art. 53.

L'amministrazione municipale assume direttamente i propri impiegati e salariati con le modalità stabilite da apposito regolamento organico.

Art. 54.

La Consulta municipale ha attribuzioni meramente consultive: essa dà parere su tutte le materie che il podestà crede di sottoporle.

Il parere della Consulta municipale è obbligatorio per le seguenti materie:

- a) alienazione e concessioni di immobili, alienazioni di titoli di credito;
- b) costituzione di servitù ed oneri patrimoniali in genere;
- c) impieghi di denaro oltre le L. 10,000;
- d) locazioni e conduzioni per un tempo maggiore di nove anni o il cui valore oltrepassi L. 20,000;
- e) spese che vincolino il bilancio oltre i tre anni;
- f) progetti di nuove opere e progetti di manutenzione e sistemazione, l'ammontare dei quali superi rispettivamente L. 20,000 e 40,000;
- g) schemi di contratti per concessioni di pubblici servizi;
- h) bilanci preventivi e consuntivi;
- i) tributi e tasse di qualunque specie;
- l) regolamenti municipali di qualunque natura;
- m) contrattazione di mutui;
- n) azioni e difese in giudizio o transazioni, quando il valore della lite o della cosa o somma transatta oltrepassi L. 10,000.

Qualora le deliberazioni del podestà, nelle anzidette materie, non siano conformi al parere della Consulta municipale, debbono essere rese esecutorie dal Governatore.

Art. 55.

Tutte le deliberazioni del podestà devono essere comunicate al capo del circondario per il visto d'esecutorietà.

Quando il capo del circondario riconosca che le deliberazioni non sono conformi alle leggi e ai regolamenti le restituisce, indicando le ragioni del diniego del visto.

Contro il diniego del visto è ammesso ricorso al commissario regionale o comandante di zona, ovvero al Governatore nel caso che il Municipio dipenda direttamente dall'autorità regionale.

La disposizione del presente articolo non si applica nel caso previsto dall'art. 47.

Art. 56.

Sono sottoposte all'approvazione del commissario regionale o comandante di zona tutte le deliberazioni del podestà nelle materie per le quali è obbligatorio il parere della Consulta.

Contro il provvedimento dell'autorità regionale è ammesso ricorso al Governatore.

Nel caso previsto dall'art. 47, le deliberazioni del podestà sopra menzionate sono sottoposte all'approvazione del segretario generale.

Art. 57.

I bilanci preventivi, quando il loro pareggio è assicurato dal contributo governativo, sono approvati dal Governatore.

Parimenti sono sottoposte all'approvazione del Governatore le deliberazioni del podestà relative all'imposizione dei tributi e tasse municipali ed ai regolamenti organici di cui all'art. 53.

Gli altri regolamenti municipali, approvati dal commissario regionale o comandante di zona e, nel caso dell'art. 47, dal segretario generale, sono sottoposti all'omologazione del Governatore.

Art. 58.

Le determinazioni contemplate alle lettere a), e), g), h) ed m) dell'art. 54 devono essere dall'autorità regionale comunicate al Governatore.

Art. 59.

Contro i provvedimenti del podestà è ammesso ricorso al commissario regionale o comandante di zona, e, nel caso dell'art. 47, al segretario generale.

Contro i provvedimenti e le decisioni dell'autorità regionale o del segretario generale, è ammesso ricorso al Governatore, che decide definitivamente.

Art. 60.

Il Governatore può, in qualunque tempo, in seguito a ricorso o denuncia o di propria iniziativa, dichiarare la nullità dei provvedimenti e delle deliberazioni del podestà che contengano violazioni di leggi o di regolamenti o che siano manifestamente contrari agli interessi municipali.

CAPO VI.

Delle tribù e dei minori aggregati di popolazione.

Art. 61.

Le popolazioni nomadi e seminomadi sono raggruppate in tribù; queste possono essere ripartite in sottotribù quando l'entità numerica e le condizioni di autonomia di una particolare frazione lo consiglino.

Le popolazioni indigene sedentarie dei centri urbani sono ripartite in quartieri; quelle rurali in frazioni.

Art. 62.

La ripartizione delle popolazioni nomadi o seminomadi in tribù, ed eventualmente in sottotribù, è stabilita dal Governatore, sentito il commissario regionale o comandante di zona.

La ripartizione in quartieri o in frazioni è proposta dal Municipio quando vi abbia ingerenza, ed è stabilita dal Governatore, sentita l'autorità regionale.

Art. 63.

Il Governatore può anche provvedere ad un raggruppamento di tribù di gran nomadismo quando occorran speciali contingenze politiche e sociali. Il raggruppamento costituisce la confederazione di tribù, alla cui testa è posto, con decreto governatoriale, un capo il quale ha titolo di « calimac » ed ha rango e funzioni analoghe a quelle del delegato circondariale.

Art. 64.

A capo della tribù è posto il capo dei capi (« scech el mu-sciach, scech es-sciuch, scech omda »); a capo della sottotribù il capo (scech): la loro nomina è fatta con decreto del Governatore.

Art. 65.

A capo dei quartieri urbani e delle frazioni rurali è posto il capo quartiere o capo frazione col titolo di « muchtar » nominato dalla autorità regionale secondo le forme tradizionali.

Il muchtar è assistito da un « imàm », nominato nelle stesse forme, che ne controfirma gli atti.

Art. 66.

Anche nelle tribù nomadi può essere posto, a fianco del capo dei capi, un imàm con funzioni relative alle questioni religiose e di statuto personale.

Questi potrà anche essere incaricato delle funzioni di segretario del capo dei capi ed a lui potranno essere dal Cadi o dal Naib el-Cadi delegate attribuzioni.

Art. 67.

I capi delle tribù e sottotribù e dei quartieri, prima di entrare in funzione, prestano dinanzi al commissario regionale o comandante di zona il giuramento di cui all'art. 18.

Essi percepiscono un assegno stabilito dal Governatore, entro un massimo e minimo fissato, per ciascuna categoria, dal Ministro per le colonie, su proposta del Governatore stesso.

Art. 68.

Il capo dei capi rappresenta il proprio gruppo dinanzi al Governo e risponde di esso alle autorità politiche locali; esercita, secondo le istruzioni che riceve, le attribuzioni che, in base alle leggi, ordinamenti e regolamenti, gli competono e quelle che eventualmente gli siano delegate.

Cura che le leggi, gli ordinamenti, i regolamenti e gli ordini delle autorità siano portati a conoscenza dei contribuiti.

Garantisce la sicurezza dei territori di percorso e soggiorno delle tribù, provvedendo alla miglior cura delle comunicazioni, dei pozzi e cisterne e delle opere di pubblica utilità.

Comanda ed è responsabile dell'impiego degli armati della tribù quando essi siano stati consentiti dal Governatore.

Informa l'autorità politica da cui dipende degli spostamenti della tribù e delle ragioni che li determinano nonché di tutti gli avvenimenti e notizie che possano interessare la sicurezza, l'incolumità e la sanità pubblica.

Procede alle prime indagini sui reati commessi, arrestando i colpevoli, deferendoli e consegnandoli agli organi di polizia giudiziaria.

Coadiuvava nella imposizione e riscossione dei tributi, ed è responsabile delle ammende collettive che fossero inflitte al

proprio gruppo, provvedendo a riscuoterne l'importo, previo riparto fra i contribuiti.

Art. 69.

Il capo dei capi, nelle sue funzioni di comando e controllo degli armati di tribù, risponde direttamente all'autorità politica da cui dipende delle armi lasciate in uso ai contribuiti e vigila l'impiego delle munizioni, delle quali è tenuto a rendere conto.

L'ordinamento degli armati di tribù è stabilito con decreto del Governatore.

Art. 70.

Presso i capi delle confederazioni di tribù, come presso gli agenti distrettuali, può essere nominato dal capo della regione, per il comando e l'impiego diretto degli armati di tribù o dei gregari di polizia irregolare, un capo della sicurezza locale col titolo di « mamur el amuia ».

Art. 71.

Il capo di sottotribù disimpegna, nell'ambito della propria frazione, funzioni analoghe a quelle del capo dei capi; ne esegue gli ordini e lo coadiuva in tutte le sue funzioni.

Art. 72.

Accanto al capo dei capi ed al capo delle confederazioni di tribù può essere costituito, secondo gli usi tradizionali, un Consiglio degli anziani per la consultazione sugli affari che interessano la tribù e specialmente sull'uso dei terreni collettivi e dei pozzi o cisterne. La nomina del Consiglio degli anziani è fatta dal commissario regionale o comandante di zona.

Art. 73.

I capi quartiere e capi frazione coadiuvano l'autorità municipale o distrettuale in tutte le funzioni di carattere municipale e specialmente in materia di anagrafe, polizia urbana, b. campestre e polizia mortuaria.

Coadiuvano inoltre le autorità locali nell'imposizione e riscossione dei tributi e delle tasse, di carattere governativo e municipale.

Esercitano tutte le altre funzioni che loro siano conferite dalle leggi, ordinamenti e regolamenti ed eseguono gli ordini delle autorità da cui dipendono.

Informano queste degli avvenimenti e delle notizie concernenti la sicurezza, l'incolumità e la sanità pubblica, coadiuvano gli agenti di polizia giudiziaria nell'accertamento dei reati e dei colpevoli e provvedono, ove occorra, all'arresto di questi.

Sovrintendono alla tutela del patrimonio e degli istituti di proprietà collettiva, nonché alla custodia dei cimiteri e dei culti, comprese le tombe di personaggi venerati.

Divulgano la conoscenza delle leggi, ordinamenti, regolamenti ed ordini delle autorità, curandone la migliore esecuzione.

Visto, d'ordine di Sua Maestà il Re:

Il Ministro per le colonie:

FEDERZONI,

Allegato all'ordinamento P. A.

TABELLA

del personale direttivo delle Direzioni e Uffici di governo e della Segreteria particolare del Governatore (Art. 4, O. P. A.).

I. — Direzione affari civili e politici:

Sezione affari civili e Sezione affari politici:

a) 1 funzionario titolare di grado 6° o reggente di grado 7°, gruppo A;

b) 1 funzionario di grado 7° o 8° gruppo A, capo della Sezione politica;

c) 1 funzionario di grado 7° o 8° gruppo A, capo della Sezione civile;

d) 4 funzionari del grado 9°, 10° e 11° del gruppo A, o 8°, 9°, 10° e 11° del gruppo B.

II. — Direzione degli affari di finanza:

Sezione civile:

a) 1 funzionario titolare di grado 6° o reggente di grado 7°, gruppo A;

b) 1 funzionario di grado 7° o 8° gruppo A;

c) 3 funzionari di grado 9°, 10° e 11° gruppo A, o 8°, 9°, 10° e 11° gruppo B.

Sezione militare:

Personale distaccato dal Comando delle truppe.

III. Direzione degli affari economici e della colonizzazione:

Sezione affari economici e Sezione colonizzazione:

a) 1 funzionario titolare di grado 6° o reggente di grado 7°, gruppo A;

b) 1 funzionario di grado 7° o 8° gruppo A, capo della Sezione economica;

c) 1 funzionario di grado 7° o 8° gruppo A, capo della Sezione colonizzazione;

d) 3 funzionari di grado 9°, 10° e 11° gruppo A, o 8°, 9°, 10° e 11° gruppo B.

IV. — Ufficio del personale e degli affari generali:

Sezione affari generali e Sezione personale:

a) 1 funzionario di grado 6° o 7° gruppo A, titolare;

b) 1 funzionario di grado 7° o 8°, capo della Sezione personale;

c) 1 funzionario di grado 8° o 9°, capo della Sezione affari generali;

d) 3 funzionari di grado 9°, 10° e 11° gruppo B.

V. — Segreteria particolare del Governatore (Articolo 4, O. P. A.):

a) 1 segretario particolare, scelto a termini dell'art. 3 del R. decreto-legge 26 febbraio 1928-VI, n. 355;

b) 1 funzionario di grado 10° e 11° gruppo A, o 9°, 10° e 11° gruppo B.

Visto, d'ordine di Sua Maestà il Re:

Il Ministro per le colonie:

FEDERZONI,

Numero di pubblicazione 1861.

REGIO DECRETO-LEGGE 8 aprile 1929, n. 1201.

Modifica dell'art. 10 della legge organica per l'amministrazione della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

Vista la legge 31 gennaio 1926, n. 100, art. 3;

Vista la legge organica per l'amministrazione della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica in data 26 giugno 1927, n. 1013;

Ritenuta l'opportunità e l'urgenza di modificare il 2° comma dell'art. 10 di tale legge, concernente l'applicazione nelle Colonie libiche degli ordinamenti metropolitani relativi a determinate materie;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Nostro Ministro Segretario di Stato per le colonie;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Il 2° comma dell'art. 10 della legge organica per l'amministrazione della Tripolitania e della Cirenaica è sostituito dal seguente:

« Le leggi in vigore nel Regno riguardanti le opere pubbliche, la pubblica sanità, le dogane, i servizi postali ed elettrici, i monopoli fiscali e le servitù militari, nonché i relativi regolamenti, saranno egualmente e cogli stessi limiti applicate nella Tripolitania e nella Cirenaica per tutti quei casi in cui la materia non sia già o non venga regolata da speciali disposizioni per la Libia ».

Il presente decreto sarà presentato al Parlamento per essere convertito in legge.

Il Ministro proponente è autorizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Roma, addì 8 aprile 1929 - Anno VII

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

MUSSOLINI.

Visto, il Guardasigilli: Rocca.

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 20 luglio 1929 - Anno VII
Atti del Governo, registro 286, foglio 53. — MANCINI.

Numero di pubblicazione 173.

LEGGE 11 gennaio 1930, n. 8.

Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 8 aprile 1929, n. 1201, riflettente la modifica dell'art. 10 della legge organica per la Tripolitania e la Cirenaica.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA

Il Senato e la Camera dei deputati hanno approvato;
Noi abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Articolo unico.

E' convertito in legge il R. decreto-legge 8 aprile 1929, numero 1201, riflettente la modifica dell'art. 10 della legge organica per la Tripolitania e la Cirenaica.

Ordiniamo che la presente, munita del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserita nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarla e di farla osservare come legge dello Stato.

Data a Roma, addì 11 gennaio 1930 - Anno VIII

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

MUSSOLINI — DE BONO.

Visto, il Guardasigilli: Rocco.

VICTOR EMANUEL III, etc.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCE FOR
TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA.

CHAPTER I.

Central Government of the Colony.

Article 1. (a) The Government departments on which are dependent the technical services and executive offices and (b) the office for personnel and for general affairs are responsible for the affairs of the government of the Colony.

Permanent officials of the Colonial Civil Service of the 5th grade shall be appointed heads of the Government departments by decree of the Minister of the Colonies in agreement with the Governor.

Where necessary, permanent officials of the Colonial Civil Service of the 7th grade can also be appointed to perform temporarily duties of director of a Government department by decree of the Minister of the Colonies. In such cases they will be given acting rank.

A permanent official of the Colonial Civil Service of the 5th or 7th grade shall be appointed head of the office of personnel and general affairs by decree of the Minister of the Colonies, in agreement with the Governor.

Article 2.

Article 2. The Government departments are composed as follows:-

1. The department of civil and political affairs responsible for:-

- (a) Political affairs, local administration and the status of citizens.
- (b) The judicial and prison services.
- (c) Security, police, and the respective regular and irregular armed corps.
- (d) Cults, charities and public and private bodies of this character.
- (e) Public health.
- (f) Public and private education and affairs relating to the preservation of ancient monuments and works of art.
- (g) Public works and the supervision of all building operations.
- (h) Railway construction.

2. The department of financial affairs - responsible for:-

- (a) The drawing up and administration of the budget.
- (b) Direct and indirect taxation; the collection of such taxation and fiscal policy in regard to local bodies.
- (c) Monopolies.
- (d) The classification and administration of state property and immovable property and the general finances of the Colony.
- (e) Customs and the control of imports and exports.
- (f) Police measures in regard to finance.
- (g) The administration of expenditure sanctioned in the budget as far as concerns military expenditure.

3. The department of economic affairs and of colonization - responsible for:-

- (a) The general economic policy of the Colony and bodies and services relating to its development.
- (b) Agriculture, colonization and services relating thereto.
- (c) Zootechnical services, shooting and fishing.
- (d) Industry and commerce.
- (e) Labor and labor conditions generally.
- (f) Fairs, markets, trade-shows and exhibitions.
- (g) Credit facilities. Providence and the control of financial institutes relating thereto.
- (h) Land régime generally, and services relating thereto.
- (i) Communications: railways, post, telegraphs, telephones and transport services by air, sea or motor power.
- (l) Weights and measures.
- (m) Maritime services.

Article 3. The department for personal and general affairs - responsible for the following:-

- (a) The civil personnel and the military personnel attached to the civil services, both permanent and temporary.
- (b) The publication of the ordinances, bulletins and official acts of the Colony.
- (c) The activities of the central consultative bodies.
- (d) Honors and awards.
- (e) Translations.
- (f) The archives and libraries of the Government.
- (g) Historical, geographical and statistical services.
- (h) Contracts.
- (i) Interior economy of the central government.

Article 4.

Article 4. The Government departments and the department for personnel and general affairs are sub-divided into sections. The executive personnel of the Government departments, the department for personnel and of the private Secretariat of the Governor are fixed in accordance with the table annexed to this ordinance. The number of accountants, messengers, typists and interpreters is fixed annually by the Governor.

Article 5. The colonial accountants office works, within its sphere of duty, in conjunction with the delegation of the "corte dei conti" (chief audit office) and of the finance department.

The organization and activities of the delegation of the chief audit office and the colonial accountants' office, as well as the connection between the latter and the finance department will be fixed in the colonial administrative ordinance.

Article 6. Authorization in regard to direct correspondence by the Governor and other colonial authorities with the central Italian or foreign authorities, offices, administrations and public bodies will be granted by the Minister of the Colonies either permanently or temporarily on the proposal of the Governor.

Article 7. The following are the civil officials and military officials invested with governmental powers who benefit from administrative immunity:-

- (a) The Secretary-General.
- (b) Commander of the forces.
- (c) The heads of the Government departments.

- (d) The regional commissioners and commandants of zones.
- (e) The delegates of sub-regions (circondario) and the commandants of sub-zones.
- (f) District agents.
- (g) Mayors (podestà).
- (h) Heads of tribes.

The list of Libyan notables upon whom this immunity is conferred shall be drawn up annually by the Governor under instructions from the Minister of the Colonies.

CHAPTER II.

The Government Council.

Article 8. The Government council sits in the capital of the Colony and is summoned by the President.

The Governor nominates the secretary of the council and fixes the number of the officials of the secretariat and appoints them from amongst the officials of the Colony.

Article 9. The questions referred to the Government council for their opinion are communicated to them by the rapporteur who will be appointed by the president. The president, in his letter of summons, will inform each particular member of the items on the agenda, giving the name of the rapporteur for each particular question.

Article 10. Two-thirds of the council, including the president, must be present in order that a meeting should be valid.

Article 11.

Article 11. The decisions of the Council are taken by absolute majority voting. In the case of an equality of votes the president has the casting vote.

In voting, the vote of the rapporteur is taken first and subsequently the votes of the other members, commencing with the youngest of the members who are not officials.

When officials at the head of the services of the Colony have been invited to take part in the meetings in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 4C of the organic law, their opinion must be taken first and must be recorded in the minutes.

Article 12. It is the duty of the secretary to keep minutes of the meetings of the Councils, and such minutes must include a clear exposé of the facts and of the discussions and reasons of the vote.

The minutes shall be signed by the president and secretary.

Article 13. The secretary of the council is responsible for the keeping of:- (1) a list of the questions referred to the council and of their opinion on such questions, and (2) the minute book.

Article 14. An attendance medal will be granted to the non-official members of the council, as fixed annually by the Minister of the Colonies.

In addition, traveling expenses will be granted to non-official members who reside outside the capital of the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

General Advisory Body. (Consulta Generale).

Article 15. In the month of December the Minister of the Colonies, on the proposal of the Governor, fixes the number of the members of the consulta generale representing the various ethnico-religious elements of the population, and appoints them.

The decree of nomination is notified to each individual member through the instrumentality of the Governor. Acceptance must be made within five days of notification.

The appointed members take up their duties on January 1st. Members who are nominated to fill vacancies which occur during the period of two years will cease to be members at the end of that period.

Article 16. Members of the consulta generale must attend meetings unless they have obtained formal leave or have justified their absence.

In the case of unauthorized absence the Minister of the Colonies, on the proposal of the Governor, may cancel his membership.

Article 17. The consulta generale is summoned by the Governor by means of a notification issued at least fifteen days before the meeting, and which must state the hour and place of meeting. Members who cannot attend must inform the Governor in advance.

Article 18. At the first meeting, after the formal assumption by the consulta generale of its functions, the secretary general of the Governor,

assisted

assisted by an official appointed by him to discharge temporarily the functions of secretary, will assume the presidency.

Members of the consulta will swear allegiance at the hands of the secretary general in the following terms:-

"I swear to be faithful to the King and his successors; to observe loyally all the laws of the state and to fulfill the obligations of my office with zeal and diligence for the public weal and in the interests of the government.

"I swear that I do not belong and will not belong to societies or parties whose activities do not reconcile themselves with the duties of my office."

Members of the consulta generale who were not at the first meeting will swear allegiance in the above terms at the first meeting at which they are present.

Article 19. The office of the presidency consists of a president and a vice-president; that of the secretariat, of a secretary and a vice-secretary.

Nominations are by election in open ballot; and are decided by absolute majority of the votes of those members who are present.

If no absolute majority is obtained a new election must be held between the two who have received the highest number of votes at the first ballot.

If the voting is equal the elder candidate is declared elected.

Article 20. After the election the secretary general announces the result and installs in their offices the members of the presidency and secretariat.

Article 21. The members of the presidency and the secretariat will be held to have resigned their posts as the result of a resignation duly accepted or in consequence of their having ceased to be members of the consulta.

Their successors will be appointed as laid down in Article 19 above.

Article 22. The consulta will meet in ordinary session in January or February to consider questions on which their advice must be sought, in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the organic law.

The Governor may summon extraordinary meetings at any time.

Article 23. The Governor, in giving notice of an ordinary or extraordinary meeting, will inform each member of the agenda.

In each particular question the Governor will communicate to the presidency in two languages a précis of the points on which the opinion of the consulta generale is required.

Documents relating to the matter in question must be lodged with the secretariat for the use of the members.

Article 24. Meetings of the consulta are valid when an absolute majority of its members are present, exclusive of those who are on leave or who are legitimately absent.

Article 25. Representatives of the Government, in the person of the secretary general, the heads of the government departments and the head of the office of personnel and general affairs are present at the meetings of the consulta and may take part in its discussions.

One at least of the above government representatives must be present for a meeting to be valid.

Article 26. The president, having assured himself of a quorum opens the meeting and requests the secretary to read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which must be approved. Members have the right of having their observations recorded in the minutes.

The president then communicates the questions which are to be examined and calls on the competent representative of the Government to initiate the discussion.

The president opens and controls the discussions and no member may speak unless he has obtained the permission of the president to do so.

Article 27. After the discussions are finished the president puts to the vote those questions on which the consulta must give its opinion.

Voting is either by name or by division. Proposals which receive the majority of the votes of those present are held to have been approved. The president has the casting vote.

Article 28. The president corresponds with the Government of the Colony, to whom he communicates the findings of the consulta generale by means of a verbatim

copy of the minutes of the session.

Article 29. The secretary is responsible for drawing up the minutes. He is also responsible for dealing with official correspondence and for dealing with all matters relating to the activities of the consulta. He will keep a record in which the minutes of the meetings are inscribed in chronological order.

The minutes should contain:-

- (a) The names of those present and those absent.
- (b) A resumé of the discussions.
- (c) The findings and the results of the voting.

The minutes are to be signed by the president and the secretary.

At the request of the president the Governor may attach to the office of the secretariat one or more clerks.

Article 30. The issue of an attendance medal to the members of the consulta generale may be made by the Minister of the Colonies on the recommendation of the Governor. Traveling expenses and maintenance are granted to those members who reside outside the capital of the Colony, on a scale to be fixed by the Governor.

Office expenses may also be granted to the president, the vice-President, the secretary and the vice-secretary by the Minister of the Colonies on the recommendation of the Governor.

Article 31. Sessions of the consulta are generally public, but the Governor, for special motives, can order them to be secret.

Article 32.

Article 32. For reasons of public order the consulta generale can be dissolved by the Minister of the Colonies on the proposal of the Governor.

It must, however, be reconstituted within six months.

CHAPTER IV.

Administrative divisions of the territory.

Article 33. The division of the territory into regions or zones, sub-regions (circondari) or sub-zones and districts, in accordance with Article 51 of the organic law, is affected by decree of the Minister of the Colonies on the proposal of the Governor.

Article 34. Regions and sub-regions (circondari) can be temporarily constituted into zones and sub-zones by decree of the Governor, with the permission of the Minister of the Colonies, when for reasons of public order the functions of the Government and military command must be united.

Article 35. One or more districts, if local conditions necessitate it, may be placed under the direct control of the regional commissioner.

In the capitals of the regions the functions of delegate of a sub-region (circondario) or commander of a sub-zone shall be respectively exercised by the regional commissioners or commandants of zones.

In the capitals of the sub-regions the functions of district agent are exercised by the delegate of the sub-region or commandant of the sub-zone.

Article 36.

Article 36. The regional commissioners and commandants of zones are nominated by decree of the Governor, which must be communicated to the Minister of the Colonies. The delegates of sub-regions and commandants of sub-zones, as well as district agents, are nominated by decree of the Governor.

The regional commissioners and delegates of sub-regions are selected from amongst officials of the permanent colonial staff whose grade shall be respectively not less than the 8th and 9th; the commandants of zones and sub-zones shall be selected from amongst the officers of the royal colonial troops whose grade shall be respectively not less than that of major and captain.

The functions of delegate of a sub-region may nevertheless be exercised by officials of the permanent colonial staff whose grade is less than the 9th; in such cases the officials so selected have acting rank.

Where special circumstances demand it native officials may also be made delegates of sub-regions.

District agents may be either Italians or natives.

Article 37. The administrative personnel attached to the local offices of Government are as set out in the schedule attached to this decree as approved by the Minister of the Colonies. The interpreters, accountants and messengers are established annually by decree of the Governor.

Article 38. The regional commissioners and commandants of zones represent the Governor in their respective regions and there carry out according to instructions received from him, the functions which are granted to them or delegated to them by the Governor in accordance with the laws, ordinances and regulations.

They see to the publication and execution of laws, ordinances and regulations.

They are responsible for the government, public order, security and public health of the region. They have control of the public forces and take the necessary measures for its distribution in the territory; they may call on the armed forces when they are not already under their command, and are authorized to take the necessary emergency measures to this end.

They supervise the imposition and collection of tribute and the payment of taxes, such as taxes on land or of any other nature. They draw up the annual budget as far as their zone is concerned, and control the expenditure within the limits of their competence and of the sums granted to them, and in accordance with the fiscal regulations. They control all public services in the region and supervise the administration in general and have the power to take the necessary emergency measures, such measures being referred to the Governor.

They are consulted in regard to the nomination of the delegates of sub-regions and put forward the names

of the district agents in their zones.

They control the activities of district delegates and agents; they are empowered to suspend the latter and appoint others temporarily and they are also empowered to recommend the suspension of the former.

They recommend to the Governor the names of Mayors (podestà) and are empowered to suspend them and appoint others temporarily.

With the authorization of the Governor they may delegate to the heads of departments under them one or more functions which are exercised by them.

Article 39. The delegates of sub-regions or commandants of sub-zones carry out the functions granted to them by the laws and regulations; they supervise the public services, and carry out the orders and instructions of the regional commissioners and commandants of zones, and in cases of urgency where they must act on their own initiative, must refer immediately to them.

Under the instructions of the regional commissioners or commandants of zones they are responsible for the government, public order, security and public health in the sub-regions.

They are consulted in regard to the nomination of district agents and control their activities.

They are in control of the public forces and in cases of urgency where it is not possible in time to request the regional commissioner or commandant of a zone to take the necessary action, they may call direct on the

armed

armed forces in cases where they are not already under their command.

Article 40. The district agent exercises the functions conferred on him by the ordinances in force and which are delegated to him by the head of the sub-region whose orders and instructions he carries out.

He is responsible for the safety of communications, the care of buildings and other public works, and must immediately report to the delegate of the sub-region all damage or any circumstances which prevent the regular working of these services.

For the maintenance of public order he may have armed irregulars at his disposal.

Article 41. The district agent also carries out all functions of a municipal character.

The Governor can appoint a district advisory body of not more than six members to assist the district agent in the exercise of these functions.

The imposition and the collection of local tribute, expenditure and the functions of the municipal police are controlled in the districts in accordance with the regulations drawn up by the municipalities as far as they are applicable.

Article 42. The Governor, where considered necessary, can, in agreement with the Minister of the Colonies, confer on the heads of regions, sub-regions and districts, further powers in addition to those indicated in the preceding articles.

Article 43.

Article 43. The temporary replacement of a regional commissioner or commandant of a zone is done by the Governor.

The temporary replacement of a delegate of a sub-region or commandant of a sub-zone, or a district agent, is carried out by the regional authority, but must be ratified by the Governor when the holder of the office is absent for more than one month.

CHAPTER V.

Municipalities.

Article 44. Municipalities are constituted by a Decree of the Minister of the Colonies on the proposal of the Governor, which fixes their territorial extent and determines what nomadic or semi-nomadic populations, if any, are to be included therein.

Article 45. The municipal administration is composed of a podestà (Mayor) assisted by a municipal advisory body (Consulta).

The podestà may be assisted by a vice-podestà appointed by the Governor from amongst the municipal counsellors.

Article 46. The podestà is nominated by decree of the Governor. He remains in office for three years and is re-eligible, but may be suspended, removed or deprived of his office either for moral or political delinquencies, for incapacity or for any other grave reason

reason where it shall be proved that his conduct was incompatible with his duties.

The vice-podestà acts for the podestà when the latter is absent or suspended.

The same rules in regard to the nomination, length of office, suspension, revocation and dismissal as apply to the podestà also apply to the vice-podestà.

Article 47. In the capital of a Colony the functions of the podestà can be entrusted to the regional commissioner by decree of the Governor with the assent of the Minister of the Colonies.

Article 48. The Governor determines by decree the number of members of the consulta of each municipality, representing the various ethnic-religious elements of the population and provides for the nomination of the counsellors, who remain in office for three years.

The same rules in regard to the suspension, revocation and dismissal which apply to the podestà and vice-podestà apply equally to the municipal counsellors.

Article 49. The podestà, vice-podestà, and municipal counsellors, before taking up the duties of their office, must swear the oath of allegiance given in Article 18 before the regional commissioner or commandant of a zone.

Article 50. The Governor may authorize a representation allowance to the podestà and vice-podestà and an attendance medal to the counsellors.

Article 51.

Article 51. The podestà is the head of the municipal administration and is in control of the administration. If he is an Italian he is also public registrar (ufficiale dello stato civile).

If he is a native the functions of a public registrar are delegated to an Italian municipal counsellor or other local official.

Article 52. The municipal administration can be dissolved by decree of the Governor for reasons of public order or for any other grave motive and be replaced by a special commissioner. In the case of the capital of the Colony the assent of the Minister of the Colonies is necessary.

The special commissioner cannot function for more than a year.

Article 53. The municipal administration directly appoints its employees and salaried officials in accordance with the rules laid down in the special regulations on this subject.

Article 54. The functions of the municipal consulta are purely advisory in character; their opinion may be sought on all questions which the podestà sees fit to submit before them.

The opinion of the municipal consulta is necessary in regard to the following matters:-

- (a) The sale or lease of immovable property or title deeds.
- (b) the institution of servitudes or other burdens in respect of property.

- (c) Expenditure in excess of 10,000 lire.
- (d) Leases and rentals for periods of more than nine years, or in cases where the value exceeds 20,000 lire.
- (e) Expenditure which is a charge on the budget for more than three years.
- (f) Proposals for new works or proposals for the maintenance and upkeep of existing works, the estimates of which are respectively more than 20,000 and 40,000 lire.
- (g) Proposals for contracts in respect of concessions for public services.
- (h) Budgetary estimates and expenditure.
- (i) Tributes and imposts of every description.
- (l) Municipal regulations of every description.
- (m) Loans.
- (n) Judicial proceedings whether as claimant or defendant, or settlements out of court, in cases where the sum at issue exceeds 10,000 lire.

Cases in which the opinion of the podestà in regard to the aforesaid matters differ from the opinion given by the municipal consulta must be decided by the Governor.

Article 55. All decisions of the podestà must be communicated to the head of the sub-region for confirmation. In cases where the head of the sub-region is of the opinion that such decisions are contrary to the laws and regulations he will return them to the podestà with his reasons for
refusing

refusing to confirm them.

In such cases appeal may be made to the regional commissioner or commandant of a zone or even to the Governor in cases where the municipality is directly under the regional authority.

The regulations contained in this present article are not applicable to the cases specified in Article 47.

Article 56. All decisions of the podestà in matters requiring the opinion of the consulta, must be approved by the regional commissioner or commandant of the zone.

Appeal may be made to the Governor against decisions of the regional authority.

In regard to the questions set forth in Article 47 the decisions of the podestà are subject to the approval of the secretary general.

Article 57. Budget estimates providing for contributions by the Government must be approved of by the Governor.

In the same way the decisions of the podestà in regard to the institution of tribute or municipal imposts or in regard to the organic ordinances referred to in Article 53 must be approved of by the Governor.

Municipal regulations approved of by the regional commissioner or commandant of a zone and, in cases foreseen in Article 47, by the Secretary-general, must be submitted to the Governor for his placet.

Article 58.

Article 58. All decisions under headings a. e. g. h. and m. of Article 54 must be communicated to the Governor by the regional authority.

Article 59. Appeals against the decisions of a podestà may be made to a regional commissioner or commandant of a zone, and, in cases foreseen in Article 47, to the secretary-general.

Appeals against the decision of the regional authorities or the secretary-general may be made to the Governor, whose decision is final.

Article 60. The Governor can at any time declare any measure or decision of a podestà which is in opposition to the laws and regulations, or is manifestly contrary to municipal interests, as null and void, in consequence of an appeal or information laid against such measures or decisions, or on his own initiative.

CHAPTER VI.

Tribes and other smaller groups of the population.

Article 61. The nomadic and semi-nomadic populations are grouped into tribes. They may be divided into sub-tribes in cases where the number and the degree of autonomy of a particular fraction warrant it.

The settled native populations are divided into "quartieri" in the case of urban centres, and into fractions in the case of rural centres.

Article 62. The division of the nomadic or semi-nomadic populations into tribes and eventually into
sub-tribes

sub-tribes is decided upon by the Governor in consultation with the regional commissioner or zone commandant.

The division into "quartieri" or fractions is proposed by the municipality where such cases are within their competence, and is fixed by the Governor in consultation with the regional authority.

Article 63. The Governor may also cause nomadic tribes to be constituted into groups where special circumstances of a political or social character demand it. Such a group forms a confederation of tribes, at the head of which is appointed, by decree of the Governor, a chief with the title of "caimacam", of a rank corresponding to that of a sub-regional delegate.

Article 64. At the head of a tribe is appointed a chieftain ("seech el musciaich, seech, es-sciuch, seech, omda"); at the head of a sub-tribe a chieftain of the rank of "seech"; they are appointed by decree of the Governor.

Article 65. Chieftains of the title of "muchtar" appointed by the regional authority in accordance with traditional usage, are appointed to urban "quartieri" or rural fractions.

The "muchtar" is assisted by a "imam", appointed in the same way, and whose signature is equally necessary on all documents.

Article 66. An imam, to deal with religious questions and questions of personal status, can also

be

be appointed to assist the head of a nomadic tribe.

This official can also be entrusted with the duties of secretary to the head of a tribe, and the cadi or naib or el-cadi may delegate certain powers to him.

Article 67. The oath as set forth in Article 18 above must be taken by the heads of tribes, sub-tribes, or "quartieri" before they enter upon their duties, in the presence of the regional commissioner or zone commandant.

These officials enjoy a salary fixed by the Governor within a maximum and minimum limit for each category, as laid down by the Minister of the Colonies, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Article 68. The chief of a tribe represents his group vis-à-vis the Governor and is responsible for the actions of his tribe vis-à-vis the local political authorities. He carries out, in accordance with instructions received, the duties conferred upon him by the laws, ordinances and regulations, or which are delegated to him.

He must see that the laws, ordinances and regulations are brought to the notice of his tribesmen.

He is responsible for the safety of the territory in which his tribe dwells or passes through, and is responsible for the communications, and the up-keep of wells and cisterns and works of public utility.

He

He commands and is responsible for the armed irregulars of his tribe in cases where permission has been given for their use by the Governor.

He keeps the local authorities informed of the whereabouts of his tribe and of the reasons for their being there and also of all occurrences which may possibly affect the general safety or public order.

He holds preliminary enquiries into crimes, arrests criminals and hands them over to the representatives of the judicial police.

He cooperates in the imposition and collection of taxes and is responsible for collective fines inflicted on his tribe and for the allocation of the amount to be paid by each individual member.

Article 69. The chief of a tribe, in his position as commander and controller of the armed forces of the tribe, is directly responsible to the political authorities under whose jurisdiction he is for the arms consigned to individual members; he controls the use of all ammunition of which he must give account.

The organisation of the armed forces of the tribe is fixed by decree of the Governor.

Article 70. A public security official, with the title of "mamur el amuia" may be attached by the regional commander to the head of a confederation of tribes or to a district agent to command and employ the armed forces of the tribe or the native irregular police.

Article 71.

Article 71. The duties of the head of a sub-tribe are analogous to those of the head of a tribe in every respect; he carries out his orders and assists him in every way.

Article 72. A council of elders, whose duties are of a consultative nature in regard to the affairs which interest a tribe and especially in regard to matters of tribal lands and of wells and cisterns, may be appointed in accordance with traditional usage to advise the heads of tribes or the heads of tribal confederations. These councils are appointed by the regional commissioner or zone commandant.

Article 73. The chiefs of "quartieri" and chiefs of fractions assist the municipal or district authorities in all matters of municipal interest, and especially in regard to questions relating to the public registrar's office, the urban or rural police, and the custody of graves.

They also assist the local authorities in regard to the imposition and collection of taxes and imposts, either of a governmental or municipal nature.

They also carry out all the other duties which may be entrusted to them by law or regulation, and must carry out the orders of the authorities under whom they are directly placed.

They must inform these authorities of all occurrences affecting the general safety and public health, and must
assist

assist the police in the discovery of crime and in the arrest of suspects.

They supervise the administration of property and institutions, collectively owned by the tribe; they must see to the custody of cemeteries, and are responsible for all religious matters including the tombs of saints.

They are held responsible that the laws, ordinances, regulations and orders of the authorities are generally known and duly observed.

No.1861.

ROYAL DECREE LAW of April 8th 1929 No. 1201.

Modification of Article 10 of the Organic Law for
the administration of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

VICTOR EMANUEL III

By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation.

KING OF ITALY.

With reference to the Law of January 31st 1926
No. 100, Article 3;

With reference to the Organic Law for the administration
of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica of January 26th 1927 No. 1013;

And whereas it is desirable and necessary to modify
the second paragraph of Article 10 of the above Law in
respect of the application to the Libyan Colonies of the
ordinances in force in Italy in regard to certain specified
matters.

The Council of Ministers having been heard;

On the proposal of our Minister Secretary of State
for the Colonies;

We hereby decree and have decreed:

Article 1. The second paragraph of Article 10
of the Organic Law for the administration of Tripolitania
and Cyrenaica shall read as follows:-

"The

"The laws in force in the Kingdom in regard to public works, public health, the customs, the postal and electrical services, fiscal monopolies and military services, as well as the regulations applying thereto, shall be applied equally and under the same limits to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in all cases which are not covered and which will not in future be covered by special regulations in respect of Libya."

The present decree will be presented to Parliament to be converted into law.

The Minister proposing this decree law is hereby authorized to present the relative draft law.

We hereby ordain that the present decree, bearing the seals of state, shall be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and order whoever it may concern to obey it and cause it to be obeyed.

Dated at Rome, April 8th 1929 - Year VII.

No.173

LAW OF JANUARY 11th 1930, No. 8.

Converting into law the Royal Decree Law of April 8th 1929, No. 1201 modifying Article 10 of the Organic Law for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

VICTOR EMANUEL III

By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation.
KING OF ITALY.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies having approved;

We sanction and promulgate the following:

Sole Article.

The Royal Decree Law of April 8th 1929, modifying Article 10 of the Organic Law for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, is hereby converted into law.

We hereby ordain etc. etc. etc.

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 865a.00/46 FOR Despatch #245

FROM Italy (Garrett) DATED March 21, 1930
TO NAME 1-127 000

REGARDING:

Recent developments in Libya and aims and ambitions of Italian colonial policy. Copy of recent report on budget to Chamber of Deputies setting forth in detail the history of,--.

865a:014 / 8

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 865c.00/72 FOR Report #

FROM Naples (du Bois) DATED April 2, 1932
TO NAME 1-1187 070

REGARDING: Notes on Lybia. Maps, pamphlet, photographs, statistical
tables and list of Geographic names.

865c.014/9

7

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 8650.00/75 FOR Report #44

FROM Naples (du Bois) DATED May 6, 1932
TO NAME 1-1187 000

REGARDING: Maps and geographic data on Cirenaica.

fp

865C.014/10

VOLUNTARY

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA ON CIRENAICA

From Consul General
Coert du Bois

American Consulate General, Naples, Italy.

Date of preparation: May 6, 1932.

Date of mailing: May 7, 1932.

With the report from this Consulate General entitled: "Notes on Libya", dated April 2, 1932, there were transmitted certain maps of Tripolitania. Through the courtesy of the Technical Office (Ufficio Studi) of the Government of Cirenaica and with the assistance of the Assistant Naval Attaché (for Aviation) at Rome, there has now been obtained a complete set of the published maps of Cirenaica consisting of seven sheets on a scale of 1:400,000 as follows:

Sheet 1 - Bengasi

Sheet 2 - Derna - Tobrukh

Sheet 3 - Bardia

Sheet 4 - Sirtica

Sheet 5 - Agedabia - Gialo

Sheet 6 - Wadi el Mra - Bir et Tarfani

Sheet 7 - Giarabub

These are transmitted herewith together with a glossary of place names in Italian and Arabic with map references.

It will be noted, particularly on the Bengasi and Derna sheets, that forts and blockhouses are represented by a small square with dots on the four corners, although this sign does not appear in the legend.

860.7
OduB:VM

Enclosure: Repertorio dei nomi di località : glossary of place names with references to map of Cirenaica.

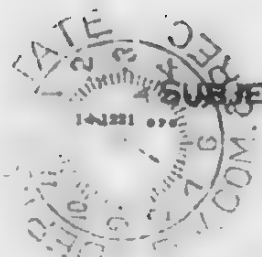
Under separate cover: Seven maps of Cirenaica.

NO. 8-75

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Napoli, Italy, December 18, 1932.

AM RECD



SUBJECT: New Map of Tripoli for Department's Files.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION

DEC 30 1932

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON.

JAN 3 1932
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Map and pamphlet filed
in the Office of the Geographer
under no. 519.32a
1932

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a map, in four sections, covering the zone Zanzur - Tripoli - Tagiura - in Tripolitania, together with accompanying booklet, which has just been issued by the Research Office (Ufficio Studi) of the Government of Tripolitania.

This map is of unusual interest, inasmuch as the previous map had been made by the Istituto Geografico Militare (Military Geographical Institute) in 1912, shortly after the Italian occupation. In view of the development of the colony since the occupation, it was found desirable that a new map be issued to show the progress made in the colonization of the area in question as well as to supply details omitted from the earlier map.

No attempt has been made to translate the enclosed pamphlet, which will be found of importance because of its index of names and of the general

information

GP 865C.014/11

AM A


FILED

information supplied relative to the area covered
by the map.

Respectfully yours,



Coert du Bois,
American Consul General.



Enclosures:
1-Map in four sections;
2-Pamphlet.

File 852
CPK.BL

NO. 978

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Naples, Italy, February 1, 1933.

PM RECU

FEB 7 1933

Office of the Geographer
FEB 20 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Map sheet filed in the Office of the Geographer under no: 519.3a 1932

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION

FEB 13 1933
1850

SUBJECT: Corrected Map for Department's Files.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose a sheet embodying certain corrections in section four (Sebha) of the general map of Tripolitania, including Fezzan, which was forwarded to the Department with my despatch No. 919 of January 9, 1933. 865c.014/12

Respectfully yours,

Coert du Bois

Coert du Bois,
American Consul General.

852 (020)
CPK.MF

Enclosure:
1-Corrected map.

GRC 8650.014/13

FILED

FEB 24 1933

is responsible for the military administration of the Colony; by a Cabinet, composed of colonial career service and army officers; by an Advisory Board, composed of the Secretary General, the Commander of the Troops, the Commissioners General, the Commander of the Southern Military Territory, the Fascist Federal Secretary, the President and Attorney General of the Court of Appeal, the chiefs of colonial government bureaus, the mayors and local chiefs of provincial districts; and by a Council of Government composed of the Secretary General, the Attorney General, the chiefs of colonial government bureaus, and the chief of the State Advocateship office.

X
For administrative purposes the territory of the Colony is to be divided into four Provincial Commissariats (the seats of which will be at Tripoli, Misurata, Bengasi, and Derna), each under the direction of a Commissioner General, and the Southern Military Territory under a military commander. The Commissariats will be subdivided into Areas, Residences, and Districts, headed respectively by Area Commissioners, Residents, and District Agents. The Southern Military Territory will be divided into military zones and sub-zones, each under the direction of a commander. The territorial limits of these various districts will be determined under subsequent royal decree.

The seats of the Provincial Commissariats and Areas, the seats of the Southern Military Territory and its zones, and other inhabited centers of importance will be formed into municipalities, governed by a mayor who will be assisted by a municipal advisory board and, in the larger centers, by a vice-mayor. The municipal

affairs

affairs of less important communities will be handled by local chiefs, while the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes will be under the direction of their native chieftains, appointed by the Commissioner General of the district and responsible to him for the maintenance of order within the territory of the tribe.

Aimed at simplifying the administration of Libya, which was considerably hampered by the former regulations governing the reciprocal relations of the two separate colonies and dating from a time when their territorial conquest had not been fully completed, the present measure, it is expected, will give that unity of direction and policy which the development of the region as a whole demands and at the same time ensure, through the powers delegated to the provincial authorities, sufficient autonomy of local government to take care of the varying requirements of the different regions.

Respectfully yours,

A. Kirk.

Alexander Kirk,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

✓
Enclosure: Translation of Law.

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801

(Translation)

ROYAL DECREE LAW 2012 of December 3, 1934:
Organization of the Government of Libia.

having seen Law No. 1013 of June 26, 1927, on the administration of Tripolitania and Cirenaica, modified under Royal Decree-Law No. 1201 of April 8, 1929 (converted into Law No. 8 of January 11, 1930) and No. 1326 of July 20, 1934;

Having seen Royal Decree-Law No. 99 of January 24, 1929, authorizing a single Governor for Tripolitania and Cirenaica (converted into Law 1231 of July 11, 1929);

Having seen Royal Decree-Law 1338 of July 12, 1934, making variations in the territorial distribution of Southern Tripolitania and Cirenaica;

Having seen Law 100 of January 31, 1926, Article 3(2);

Whereas it is considered urgent and necessary to make certain amendments in the afore-cited administrative law, reorganizing all the provisions thereof;

Having consulted the Council of Ministers;

On the proposal of our Minister Secretary of State for Colonies in accord with the Ministers for War and for Finance;

We have decreed and do hereby decree:

Organization of the Government

Article 1.

Tripolitania and Cirenaica shall constitute one single colony known as "Libia".

It shall be a corporate entity, governed and represented by a Governor General.

The seat of the Government shall be in Tripoli.

Article 2.

The Governor General shall be appointed under royal decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Council of Ministers.

he shall be directly and exclusively responsible to the Minister for Colonies and shall, in accordance with instructions he receives from the latter, direct the policy and administration of the Colony, see to its security, to the maintenance of public order, and to the enforcement of laws and regulations.

The powers falling to the Government of the King may, in so far as they affect Libia, be delegated to the Governor General.

The army, navy, and air forces stationed in the territory and the waters of the Colony shall be under the orders of the Governor General.

When the state of war is declared in the Colony, the Governor General shall exercise the powers which in such cases are conferred upon the commanders of army corps by the Army Penal Code, by law, and by military regulations.

Article 3.

The Governor General shall reside in the territory under his jurisdiction.

In the absence or inability of the Secretary General, the Minister for Colonies shall decide who is to govern the Colony ad interim.

Article 4.

The Secretary General and the Commander of the Troops shall be directly responsible to the Governor General.

The Secretary General shall be appointed under Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Council of Ministers, and shall be chosen from among Class 4 officers of the colonial government career lists. Among the authorities of the Colony, he shall rank immediately after the Governor General.

The Commander of the Troops shall be appointed under royal decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies acting jointly with the Minister for War, and shall be selected from among the officers of the Royal Army ranking not less than generals of division.

Article 5.

The Secretary General shall assist the Governor General and, in particular, superintend all the civil and political services of the Colony in accordance with instructions given him.

Special

Special government bureaus shall handle all the affairs of the Colonial Government.

At the head of each bureau (direzione) there shall be a director (direttore), appointed under decree of the Minister for Colonies, after consultation with the Governor General, and selected from among Class 5 officers in the colonial government service, or, if no such officers are available, from among those of Class 6 in the said service.

The number and the duties, as well as the division into sections, of the government bureaus shall be established by the political-administrative regulations.

Article 6.

Under the immediate orders of the Governor General there shall be a Cabinet directed by an officer of the colonial government service ranking not above Class 5 and composed of officers and employees of the colonial service and of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the armed forces on service in the Colony.

The Governor General may further establish a private secretarial office to handle his personal correspondence and the services of the gubernatorial mansion.

The composition of the cabinet and of the private secretarial office shall be established by the political-administrative regulations. Their staffs shall not, however, exceed the numbers established by law in the Kingdom with respect to the composition of the cabinets and secretarial offices of Ministers Secretaries of State.

Under Royal Decree, issued on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies in accord with the Minister for Finance, the compensation of the personnel of the cabinet and the secretarial office of the Governor General shall be established in accordance with regulations in force in the Kingdom.

Article 7.

The Commander of the Troops shall be advisor to the Governor General on military matters. He shall be in charge of all matters pertaining to the territorial defense of the Colony, submitting to the Governor the necessary measures, shall in accordance with the Governor's instructions handle all matters pertaining to the military forces and administration, and shall present to the Governor General recommendations regarding the assignment of posts in the Colony and the repatriation of officers commanding the various posts, divisions, and military offices.

should

Should the Governor General contemplate the necessity of military operations, the commander of the Troops shall arrange for the study, organization, and execution thereof, within the limitations and for the purposes specified by the Governor General.

Article 8.

The navy and air forces stationed in the Colony shall be under the officers respectively detailed to command them.

The commander of the troops shall be in charge of the coordination of the said forces with the army forces as regards their training and employment.

Article 9.

The Governor General shall not correspond with State administrations, with Italian representatives abroad, or with the authorities of foreign states except through, or with the express permission of, the Minister for Colonies.

Civil and military officers of the Colony shall have no official contact with the officials of any administration, office, body, or person outside the territory of the Colony except through, or with the express permission of, the Governor General, save in exceptional cases contemplated by special ordinances.

Article 10.

The Governor General and civil and military officers holding governmental offices shall be responsible for the performance of these duties only to their superior officers and shall for no reason be subject to penal proceedings or arrest, save in flagrant cases, without previous authorization by the Minister for Colonies as regards the Governor General or by the Governor General as regards other officials.

The Governor General shall notify the Minister for Colonies of requisitions received from the judiciary authorities and of the reply made thereto.

The same rule shall apply to those Italian Libian citizens who are by law recognized as local chiefs or notables.

Administrative Division of the Territory

Article 11.

Libia shall be divided into four Provincial Commissariats and one Southern Military Territory.

The territorial districts under the jurisdiction of each provincial commissariat and of the Southern Military Territory shall be established under royal decree proposed by the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Governor General. The said decree shall also establish the headquarters of the provincial commissariats and of the Southern Military Territory.

The Provincial Commissariat shall be under the direction of a Commissioner General, appointed under royal decree, proposed by the Minister for Colonies, and selected from among Class 4 officers of the colonial government career service.

The Southern Military Territory shall be under the direction of a commander appointed under royal decree proposed by the Minister for Colonies and shall be selected from among officers ranking not higher than Brigadier General in the Royal Army.

Article 12.

The Commissioner General and the Commander of the Southern Military Territory shall be the supreme authorities within their respective districts and shall represent the Governor General therein. They shall be in charge of the government, order, and security of the territory under their jurisdiction, shall command the public forces, and may requisition the armed forces when these are not already under their command.

The Commander of the Southern Military District, in so far as purely military services are concerned, shall be directly responsible to the Commander of the Troops of the Colony and, in accordance with instructions issued by the latter, shall be responsible for all matters pertaining to the military defense of the said territory, and to the discipline, employment, and training of the military forces assigned or in any manner detailed thereto.

Article 13.

Each provincial commissariat shall be divided into Areas, Residences, and Districts (Circondari, Residenze, e Distretti).

Each Area shall be under the direction of an Area Commissioner; each Residence under a Resident; each District under a District Agent.

The Southern Military Territory shall be divided into military zones and sub-zones, under the direction of zone and sub-zone commanders respectively.

The division into areas, residences, districts, zones, and sub-zones shall be made under decree of the Minister for Colonies proposed by the Governor General.

The powers and duties of the directors of the above-mentioned territorial divisions shall be determined by the political-administrative regulations.

Article 14.

The headquarters of provincial commissariats and areas shall be municipal seats.

The headquarters of the Southern Military Territory and zones, as well as inhabited centers of notable importance, may also be municipal seats.

Municipalities shall be instituted under decree of the Minister for Colonies, who shall also establish the boundaries thereof.

Each municipality shall be granted corporate personality; it shall be governed by a mayor (podestà) who, in those municipalities which are the seat of a provincial or area commissariat, shall be assisted by an advisory board.

There shall be six municipal board members in provincial commissariat seats and four in area seats.

In municipalities which are seats of provincial commissariats, the mayor may be assisted by a vice-mayor (vice-podestà).

Article 15.

The mayors of municipalities which are seats of provincial commissariats shall be appointed under decree of the Minister for Colonies proposed by the Governor General and shall be chosen from among officers of the colonial government career service.

In other cases mayors shall be appointed under decree of the Governor General proposed by the Commissioner General and selected from among persons possessing the requisite qualifications.

Vice mayors and municipal advisors shall be appointed under decree of the Governor General proposed by the Commissioner General.

Article 16.

Article 16.

In towns not constituting municipalities, municipal duties shall be performed by the chief of the local district or his representative, who shall make provision therefor within the limitations established by the Governor General, observing the regulations for the functioning of municipalities in so far as these may be applicable.

Article 17.

The nomadic or semi-nomadic populations of Tripolitania and Cirenaica shall be classified according to their traditional composition into tribes or, where necessary, into sub-tribes.

Each of these shall be under the direction of a chief, appointed by the Commissioner General.

Article 18.

The tribal chief shall be personally responsible to the appropriate government authority for the order and safety of the territory resided or travelled in by the tribe.

He shall, within the tribe, exercise the prerogatives and disciplinary powers sanctioned by the customs recognized by the group.

He shall fulfill all other duties conferred upon him by the political-administrative regulations and by other regulations in force in the Colony.

Under his direct supervision and responsibility, the chiefs of subordinate tribes shall within their respective groups exercise similar functions, according to the rules approved under ordinances.

Advisory Bodies

Advisory Bodies

Article 19.

There shall be instituted in the Government of Libia a General Advisory Board (Consulta generale) and a Government Council (Consiglio di Governo).

There shall be instituted in each provincial commissariat a provincial administrative council.

Article 20.

The Governor General shall preside over the General Advisory Board. In his absence or inability, the head of the government ad interim shall preside.

The Board shall be composed of the:

Secretary General of the Government
Commander of the Troops
Commissioners General
Commander of the Southern Military Territory
Federal Secretary of the Fascist National Party
President of the Court of Appeal
Attorney General of the Court of Appeal
Chiefs of government bureaus
Mayors of provincial commissariat seats
Local chiefs of provincial commissariat seats.

The General Advisory Board may also include civil and military officers in charge of the various services of the Colony who are not included in the above categories and representatives of syndical groups, of the Colonial Council of Corporative Economy, of savings and other banks, insurance institutions, and other public organizations located in the Colony.

Article 21.

A decree of the Minister for Colonies proposed by the Governor General, shall determine the number of civil and military officers as well as of representatives of associations and organizations which may belong to the General Advisory Board under the terms of the last paragraph of the preceding article.

They shall be appointed under decree of the Minister for Colonies at the beginning of each year, after consultation with the Governor General, and shall not be removed from office except under decree containing a statement of motives, issued in the same form.

In cases of special gravity, pending the ministerial decree above mentioned they may be suspended from office under decree of the Governor General.

Article 22.

Article 22.

The General Advisory Board shall meet in the seat of government.

It shall hold two ordinary meetings a year: one during the months of May or June and the other during the months of November or December.

It may also be convened in extraordinary session whenever the Governor General deems necessary.

Article 23.

The General Advisory Board shall examine and discuss matters placed on the agenda by the Governor General regarding general questions affecting the Colony; on such questions it shall express an opinion and make recommendations.

The General Advisory Board shall always be consulted on the following matters:

- a) annual public works programs or other programs of a general character;
- b) general problems pertaining to the agricultural, economic, and industrial development of the Colony;
- c) tax assessments;
- d) all matters prescribed by special regulations.

Whenever the Governor General does not accept the recommendation of the Advisory Board, he shall notify the Minister for Colonies.

A copy of the minutes of the General Advisory Board shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Colonies.

Article 24.

The Council of Government shall be presided over by the Governor General or, at his instance, by the Secretary General.

The Council shall be composed of the Secretary General, the Attorney General of the Court of Appeal, the chiefs of the government bureaus, and the chief of the office of the State Advocateship.

Officials in charge of the various services of the Colony may be called upon to attend the meetings, with consultative vote, when subjects pertaining to their spheres of jurisdiction are being discussed.

Article 25.

Article 25.

The Council of Government shall be consulted:

- a) on budget estimates;
- b) on drafts of regulations to be issued by the Governor General in application of Article 45 below;
- c) on the assessment of local taxes referred to in Article 32;
- d) in all other cases where its opinion is prescribed by special ordinances or deemed advisable by the Governor General.

Whenever the Governor General does not accept the recommendations of the Advisory Board, he shall notify the Minister for Colonies.

In urgent cases envisaged by special ordinances, he may dispense with the consultation of the Council of Government.

A copy of the minutes of the Council shall be transmitted by the Governor General to the Ministry of Colonies.

Article 26.

The Provincial Administrative Council shall be presided over by the Commissioner General, or in his absence or inability, by his representative.

It shall be composed of:

The President of the Court or a Judge of Section of the Court;

The heads of offices of the Provincial Commissariat.

The highest ranking officer of the Army holding a command in the territory of the provincial Area.

The representative of the Fascist National Party.

Officials in charge of the technical offices of the Provincial Commissariat may be called upon to participate in the meetings, with consultative vote, when matters affecting their offices are being discussed.

Article 27.

Article 27.

in addition to pronouncing its opinion on matters delegated it by laws and regulations, the Provincial Administrative Council shall express its opinion on matters affecting the district which the Commissioner General deems advisable to submit to it.

Whenever the Commissioner General does not accept the recommendations of the Council, in cases where such consultation is prescribed, he shall notify the Governor General.

A copy of the minutes of the Council shall be transmitted by the Commissioner General to the Governor of the Colony.

The Administration of Justice

Article 28.

Civil and penal justice shall be administered by the ordinary magistrature, save in the cases envisaged by Law No. 2008 of November 25, 1926 on the defense of the State, and in the matters referred to in the following paragraph.

The shariah courts shall judge questions relating to the personal status, family rights, succession, and religious practices of Mohammedan Libian citizens. The rabbinic tribunals shall, save for the right of succession, perform the same duties with respect to Jewish citizens of Libia.

Article 29.

The rules for the administration of justice, the constitution and functioning of civil and penal courts, of the shariah courts, and the rabbinic courts shall be established by the judiciary regulations.

Judiciary districts shall be established under royal decree proposed by the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Governor General.

Financial Courts

Article 30.

The administration of the colonial estate, administration of the colonial budget, and supervision and control by the Court of Audits shall be governed by the financial-administrative regulations.

Article 31.

Article 31.

The following income shall go in full to the colonial budget and constitute the true and proper revenue thereof:

- a) proceeds from imposts, taxes, and other fiscal assessments;
- b) income from colonial property and from concessions of any kind, as well as proceeds from the sale of colonial property;
- c) proceeds from sales of materials;
- d) all other revenue which the Colony is empowered to collect.

Article 32.

Imposts and taxes, local tributes which the Governor General and municipalities may assess, and the limitations thereto shall be established under royal decree issued in accordance with Article 44 below.

Imposts, taxes, and other assessments, with the exception of those turned over to the municipalities, irrespective of the nature thereof, shall without distinction go into the colonial budget in so far as collected from persons or organizations with reference to the personal or business activities which they carry on in the Colony.

The above provision shall not, however, affect revenue represented by direct deductions which the Ministry of Finance is under present regulations authorized to make on certain payments in favor of persons and organizations resident in the Colony.

Italian Libian Citizenship

Article 33.

The following persons shall be Italian Libian citizens:

children of Italian Libian citizens, or in cases of unknown paternity, of Italian Libian mothers, regardless of where born;

wives of Italian Libian citizens;

natives of Libia, wherever their residence, who are not Italian metropolitan citizens or foreign citizens under Italian law.

Children of unknown parentage found in Libia shall be presumed to have been born therein until evidence is furnished to the contrary.

Article 34.

Article 34.

All persons residing in Libia and not metropolitan citizens or foreign citizens or subjects shall be regarded as Italian Libian citizens.

Article 35.

For the exercise of the rights approved by the present law and until such time as a civil registry office shall be instituted, certificates attesting to the conditions prescribed by Article 33 shall be issued to Mohammedans by the chiefs of the quarters in which such persons habitually reside (Iman and Muktar) or by the chieftans of the tribes or sub-tribes to which they belong, and to Jews by the rabbis of their respective communities, and shall be authenticated by the Commissioner General.

Article 36.

Italian Libian citizens who have, or who transfer, their residence abroad may not become foreign citizens or subjects unless they first receive permission under royal decree.

They shall automatically lose their acquired nationality whenever they are found in the territory of Libia, the kingdom, or the other Italian colonies.

Article 37.

An Italian Libian citizen may acquire metropolitan citizenship provided that he:

1. is 21 years of age or more;
2. Does not practice polygamy;
3. Has never been convicted of crimes implying the loss of political rights;
4. Has passed at least the final examinations of the third elementary grade.

He shall further possess one of the following qualifications:

- a) Have served faithfully and honorably in the royal army, navy, or air force, or in another military organization of the State;
- b) Hold an office in the public government or receive a state pension;
- c) Have received a decoration or a title of distinction from the Government;
- d) Have been born of an Italian Libian citizen who acquires metropolitan citizenship after the applicant has become 21 years of age.

Article 38.

Article 38.

For the acquisition of metropolitan citizenship by Italian Libian citizens under the foregoing article, the procedure established by laws and regulations in the Kingdom shall be observed wherever applicable.

Article 39.

In Libia all Italian Libian citizens shall without distinction be equal before the law.

Article 40.

Italian Libian citizens shall retain their own personal and inheritance laws, if of the Mohammedan faith; and their own personal laws, if of the Jewish faith. They shall, moreover, enjoy the following civil and political rights:

1. The guarantee of individual liberty, which may be restricted only in the cases and in the manners prescribed by law;
2. Inviolability of domicile, to which the authorities may have access only by virtue of the law and in the manners prescribed in accordance with local customs;
3. Inviolability of property, save in cases of expropriation for considerations of public utility and upon payment of fair indemnity, with due respect for all other limitations prescribed by penal laws and police regulations.
4. Right to compete for civil and military offices in the Colony, on the basis of the respective ordinances, which shall also establish the requisite qualifications for and manner of such competition.
5. The exercise of professions in the Colony, provided they possess the requisite qualifications.

Article 41.

Respect for local religions and customs is hereby guaranteed.

Article 42.

In schools established by the Government of Libia under special ordinances governing that subject, Mohammedans and Jews shall not be taught principles which conflict with their religions.

There shall be freedom of private instruction, which shall, however, be subject to supervision by the Government.

Judiciary Regulations

Article 43.

The civil, commercial, and penal codes, the codes of civil and penal procedure, the army and maritime penal codes, and the respective supplementary regulations in force in the Kingdom shall extend to Libia and shall be observed therein in so far as local conditions permit, taking due account of local traditions and customs and with due reserve as to any amendments made therein under special legislative provisions.

Article 44.

With due respect for the provisions of the preceding article, regulations having force of law for Libia shall be issued under royal decrees proposed by the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Superior Colonial Council.

In like manner legislative regulations in force in the Kingdom may be extended to Libia.

Legislative regulations issued in the Kingdom for the amendment of the codes extended to Libia under the foregoing article shall be effective therein without necessity for an explicit extension to the Colony.

There shall likewise extend to Libia the legislative or regulatory rules of the Kingdom referred to in laws, decrees, or regulations issued for, or extended to, the Colony.

Laws, decrees, and regulations which may be issued for Libia or in any manner extended thereto, with the exception of the codes referred to in the preceding article and regulations modifying the same, shall not apply to the Southern Military Territory unless expressly so stated.

Article 45.

Regulations for the application of rules having force of law shall be issued by the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Superior Colonial Council.

Article 46.

The regulatory power mentioned in the preceding article may be delegated to the Governor General, who shall exercise the same in the manners and forms established by the present law.

The Governor General shall further have the power to issue any other regulation, with the limitations prescribed by special regulations and laws.

The

The Governor General may in exceptional cases adopt measures exceeding the regulatory power mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when these are made necessary by serious and urgent considerations of public order, security, or public health.

Such provisions shall be issued under decree containing a statement of motives, with the authorization of the Minister for Colonies, or in cases of extreme urgency without such authorization; in the latter event, however, they shall be immediately communicated to the said Minister. They shall be liable to no administrative or legal exception.

The Minister for Colonies may at all times, after consulting the Superior Colonial Council, annul regulations, decrees, and ordinances issued by the Governor General.

Article 47.

Within the territory under their respective jurisdictions the Commissioners General and the Commander of the Southern Military Territory may issue regulations within the limitations of the powers delegated to them by the Governor General.

They may also in exceptional cases take measures exceeding such powers when these are required by serious and urgent considerations of public order, security, or public health, with the previous authorization of the Governor General or, in cases of extreme urgency, without such authorization, provided, however, the Governor General is immediately notified thereof.

The Governor General may after consulting the Council of Government annul provisions of any kind issued by the Commissioners General and by the Commander of the Southern Military Territory.

Article 48.

Municipal regulations and other regulations in any way referring to urban services shall be adopted by the heads of the municipal administrations or by the officials in charge of municipal services, and approved by the Governor General.

Article 49.

For infringements of the provisions referred to in Articles 46, 47, and 48, the authorities issuing the said provisions may punish offenders by imprisonment for not more than one month or a fine of not more than five hundred lire.

Administrative procedure with respect to oblations shall be governed by the political-administrative regulations.

Article 50.

Article 50.

Laws, decrees, and regulations to apply to Libia, including the codes, legislative regulations issued in the Kingdom modifying those codes, and the other regulations contemplated in the last part of Article 43, shall become obligatory therein on the thirtieth day following their publication, unless otherwise specified.

Codes shall be made public through the deposit of the Italian text in the municipalities and the court archive offices, sections of courts, and judgeships, and announcement in Italian and Arabic in the official Bulletin of the Colony of such deposit; other legislative provisions shall be made public through the publication in the aforesaid Bulletin of the Italian text and the announcement in Italian and Arabic of such publication.

The Governor General may order that the Arabic text of provisions published also be inserted in the bulletin and also that the same may in full or in part be made known to the populations of the entire territory or of determined localities through public criers or through any other means found appropriate for the purpose.

General Regulations

Article 51.

Both Italian and Arabic may be used in all official documents and in the business of all public offices in Libia.

Article 52.

Regulations required for the application of the present law shall, when not otherwise provided, be issued under royal decree proposed by the Minister for Colonies after consultation with the Superior Colonial Council and in accord with the Minister for Finance in all cases in which matters under the latter's jurisdiction are involved.

Transitional Regulations

Article 53.

The budget estimates for Tripolitania and Cirenaica for the fiscal year 1935-36 shall be made separately, observing the provisions mentioned in Article 60 of the administrative-accounting regulations approved under Royal Decree No. 1271 of June 26, 1925.

Within

Within the total appropriations, provision shall be subsequently made under royal decree, issued on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies acting jointly with the Minister for Finance, for the formation of the unified budget of Libia.

The same royal decree shall further establish any rules required for such unification.

Article 54.

The present law shall become effective on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the kingdom.

With its enactment the following provisions shall be automatically repealed:

Law on the administration of Tripolitania and Cirenaica, No. 1013 of June 26, 1927, amended under Royal Decree-Laws No. 1201 of April 8, 1929 (converted into Law No. 8 of January 11, 1930) and No. 1326 of July 20, 1934; the regulations referring to the Court of Audits shall remain in effect;

Royal Decree-Law No. 99 of January 24, 1929 (converted into Law No. 1231 of July 11, 1929) authorizing the appointment of a single governor for Tripolitania and Cirenaica;

Royal Decree-Law No. 1338 of July 12, 1934, revising the distribution of territory in the Territory of Southern Tripolitania and Cirenaica.

All other regulations now in force in Tripolitania and Cirenaica shall continue to be fully enforced until such time as they may be revised or replaced.

The Minister for Colonies, however, in accord with other competent ministers where appropriate, issue under his own decree, not later than June 30, 1936, temporary measures to reconcile regulations already in force with the present law.

Special Regulations

Article 55.

For the application of the present law, Table No. I of the Directive Personnel of the Colonial Administration, attached to Royal Decree-Law No. 1992 of December 21, 1933 (converted into Law No. 1270 of June 14, 1934), is hereby replaced by the following:

TABLE I.

Directive Personnel - Group A.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>number</u>
2	Governor General of the Colony	1
2	Governors of Colony	2
3	Secretaries General of Colony, Class 1	1
4	Secretaries General of Colony, Class 2	6
4	Commissioners General	4
5	Inspectors General	1
5	Colonial Directors, Class 1	7
6	Superior inspectors	2
6	Colonial Directors, Class 2	24
7	Commissioners, Class 1	33
8	Commissioners, Class 2	36
9	First Colonial Secretaries	43
10-11	Colonial Secretaries and Vice-Secretaries	46
Total		206

Article 56.

The political-administrative offices referred to in the preceding articles shall be conferred upon the career personnel of the Colonial Administration within the maximum number of such personnel established for each group and rank by the respective rolls.

No change shall be made in the restrictive provisions in force referring to the authority to place outside the service the personnel in the rolls of the colonial career.

under royal decree, proposed by the Minister for finance in accord with the Minister for Colonies, shall be issued the necessary regulations modifying and supplementing those now in force for the organization, functioning, and systemization of accounting services in the Colony, also with respect to personnel.

under separate provision, in accordance with Law No. 100 of January 13, 1926, shall be made the required variations in the personnel rolls of the Central Accounting Offices.

Article 57.

under subsequent provision to be issued in accord with the Minister for Finance, the personnel tables shall be revised for the other career personnel groups in the Colonial Administration and the necessary changes made therein in accordance with the exigencies of the various services; these shall not, however, involve an increase in total expenditure or affect the ranking in each career.

under

under a further provision to be issued in the manner mentioned in the above paragraph, personnel tables shall be established for the services mentioned in Article 30 of Royal Decree-Law No. 355 of February 26, 1928, amended by Royal Decree-Law No. 1992 of December 21, 1933, respectively converted into Law No. 3450 of November 22, 1928, and Law No. 1270 of June 14, 1934, making in the said legislative provisions such revisions as shall become necessary in connection with the exigencies of the colonial services, without, however, exceeding the present total limits of expenditures or in any way increasing the present compensation of the above-mentioned personnel.

Article 58.

Under subsequent royal decree the rolls of the Royal Colonial Troops of Tripolitania referred to in Royal Decree No. 1762 of December 10, 1931, and of the permanent Libian Legions referred to in the regulations approved under Royal Decree No. 1955 of October 3, 1929, shall be reduced to the following personnel:

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| a) | Seniors of the Militia for the
Safety of the Nation | 2 |
| b) | Centurions of the Militia for
the Safety of Nation | 5 |
| c) | Lieutenants of the Royal Army
or Lieutenants of the Militia
(Capì manipoli) | 12 |

The present decree shall be presented to Parliament for conversion into law.

The Minister proposing the same is hereby authorized to present the bill.

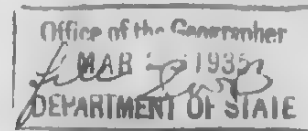
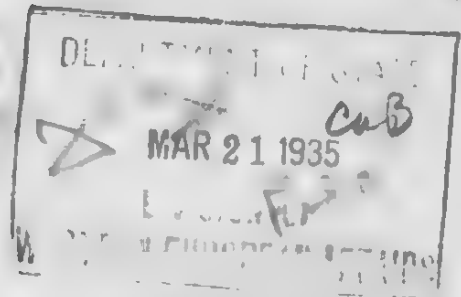
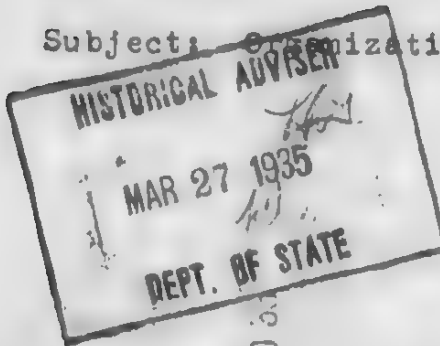


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROME, March 7, 1935.

No. 990.

Subject: Organization of Libya.



865C.014/15

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

MAR 26 1935



Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 880 of December 27, 1934, regarding the organization of Libya, I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of Royal Decree-Law No. 101 of January 28, 1935, dividing the colony of Libya into four "Provincial Commissariats General" in conformity with Royal Decree-Law No. 2012 of December 3, 1934, a translation of which was enclosed in the despatch above mentioned.

APR 2 1935

GRC
FILED

The map referred to in the Decree-Law of January 28th has not yet been published but will be forwarded to the Department when available.

Respectfully yours,

Brickinridge Long
Brickinridge Long.

1 enclosure.

GG/amc
801

Enclosure to despatch No. 990 of March 7, 1935, from the Embassy in Rome.

TRANSLATION

Official Gazette No. 50,
February 28, 1935.

ROYAL DECREE 101 of January 28, 1935:

Division of Libya into General Provincial Commissariats.

VICTOR EMMANUEL III

By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

King of Italy

In view of Royal Decree-Law No. 2012 of December 3, 1934,
approving the regulations for the organization of Libya;

Having heard the Governor General of Libya;

At the instance of the Chief of the Government, Prime
Minister Secretary of State, Minister Secretary of State for
the Colonies;

We have decreed and decree that:

Article 1

The Provincial Commissariats General instituted under
Article 11 of Royal Decree-Law No. 2012 of December 3, 1934,
shall be as follows:

1. Provincial Commissariats General of Tripoli,
2. Provincial Commissariats General of Misurata,
3. Provincial Commissariats General of Bengasi,
4. Provincial Commissariats General of Derna.

These shall have their own headquarters in the localities
of the above names.

Article 2

The boundaries of the territorial districts of the above
commissariats shall be as follows:

- a) between the Tripoli and the Misurata Commissariats
General:

a line passing through Wadi Turgut - Ras Migdal -
Bir el Chrègi (on the east) - Ras Mnèbba (on the

west) - Bir el Waer (on the west) - Mèaten el Haddad (on the east) - Bir Bu Retma (on the east) - Bir al Gheddafia (on the east) - Bu Etla - Wade Bei el Chaib.

The western boundary of the Tripoli Commissariat shall be constituted by the frontier of Tunisia and South Algeria as far as Alghar;

b) between the Misurata and the Bengasi Commissariats General:

a line passing through Sebcha del Mugtaa - el Chebrit - Ain ez Zauia - Tmed el Chaib - Gara es Sfera;

c) between the Bengasi and the Derna Commissariats General:

a line passing through Wadi Jarjarumma - Sidi Abdalla - Maraua (on the west) - Wadi Sammalus - Ghedir Bu Ascher - Bir Belamed - Bir Ben Gania - Dahar bu Rueigh - Wadi el Mra (on the east) - Hatiet er Rtem - Garet Chod - Wadi el Faregh south of Jalo.

The eastern boundary of the Derna Commissariat shall be constituted by the Egyptian frontier line as far as the 28° parallel.

The southern boundary of the four above provincial commissariats shall be constituted by the line passing through Alghar, Bir el Morr, Bir el Ghelania (included), Bir et Tar, Tagrifet - Wadi el Faregh south of Jalo (excluded) and forming the northern boundary of the Southern Military Territory.

Article 3

The Command of the Southern Military Territory instituted by Article 11 of the afore-cited Royal Decree-Law, shall have headquarters at Hun.

Its territorial boundaries are: to the west, the boundary of Algeria; to the east, the boundary of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; to the north, the line marking the southern boundary of the provincial commissariats of Libya, mentioned

in the last paragraph of Article 2 above; to the south, the boundary of the French possessions and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Article 4

The boundaries mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 shall be shown on the attached map which, signed by Our order by the Minister presenting the Decree, is an integral part of the Decree.

We order that the present Decree, sealed with the seal of State, be incorporated in the files of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and that it be observed and caused to be observed by all subjects.

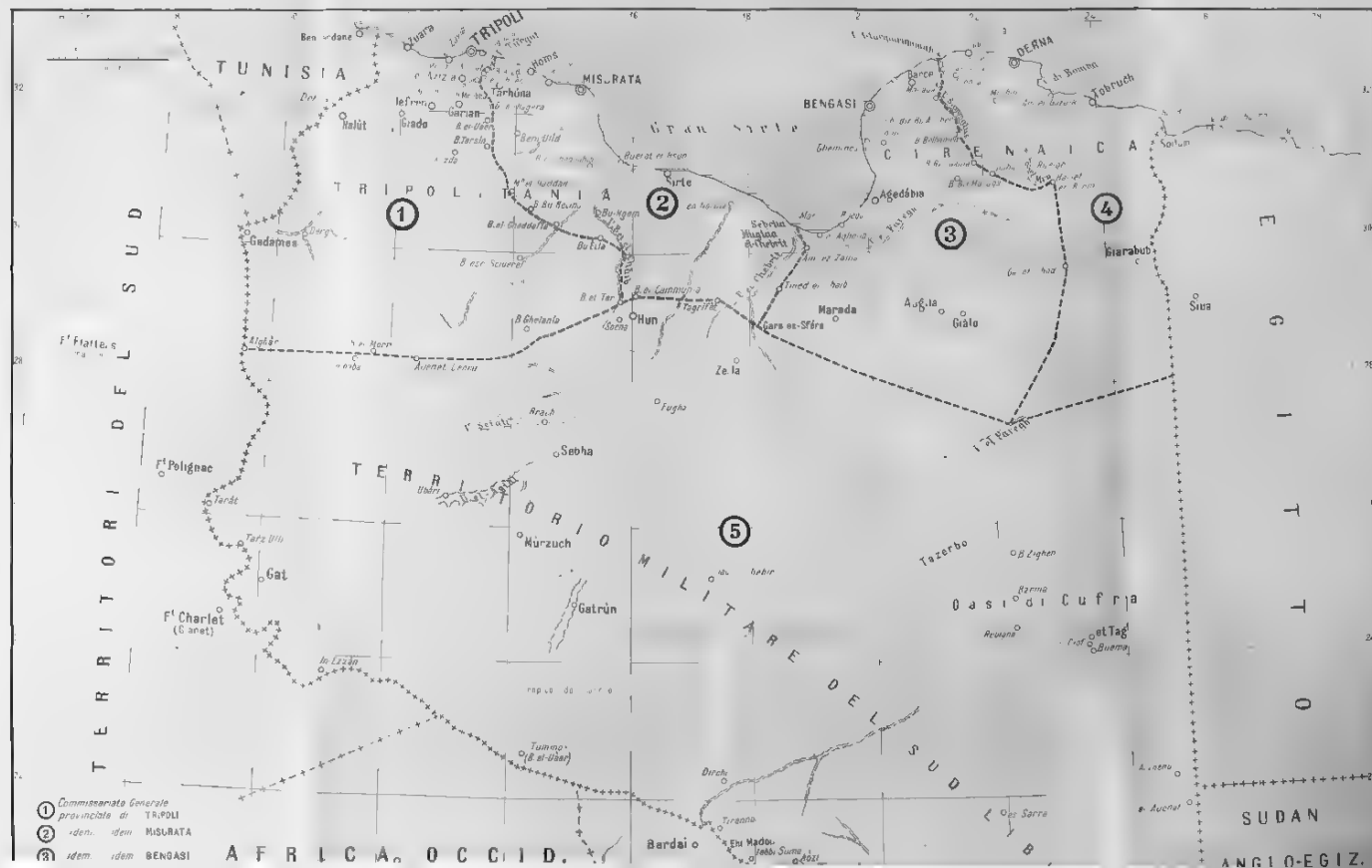
Done at Rome, January 28, 1935, Year XIII.

VICTOR EMMANUEL
MUSSOLINI

LIBIA

Circoscrizioni amministrative

N. 705 - 1935 - XIII



TERRITORI DEL

F^l Flatters
(Tomasso R.)

F^l Polignac

F^l Charlet
(G. G. G.)

- ① L'Unione Generale
provinciale di TRIPOLI
- ② idem idem MISLRATA
- ③ idem idem BENGASI
- ④ idem idem DERNA
- ⑤ TERRITORIO MILITARE
DE. SUD L'IBICO

AFRICA OCCID.
FRANCESE

TERRA

MURZUCH

Gatrun

Tropic de Cancro

Tumou
Cl. (B. el Uar)

MILITARE DEL
SUD

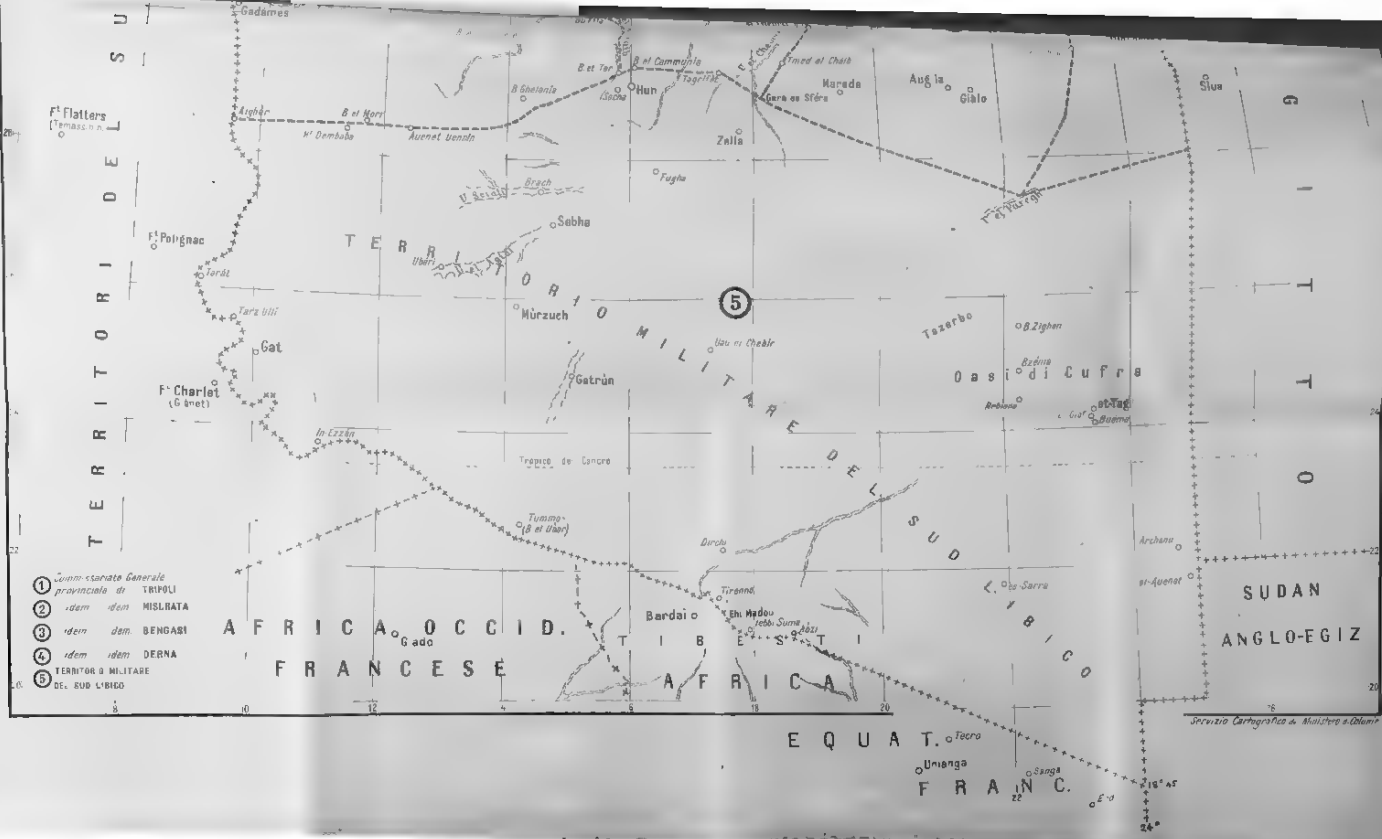
TIBESTI
AFRICA

EQUAT.
FRANC.

Oasi di Cufra

SUDAN
ANGLO-EGIZ

Servizio Cartografico di Ministero d'Interni





EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROME, Italy, May 22, 1935.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1103.

Subject: Map of Libya.

1935 JUN 5 PM 2 12

Office of the Geographer
JUN 7 1935
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Map filed in HH-Geo. as:
502.5a
1935.D

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

8650.014

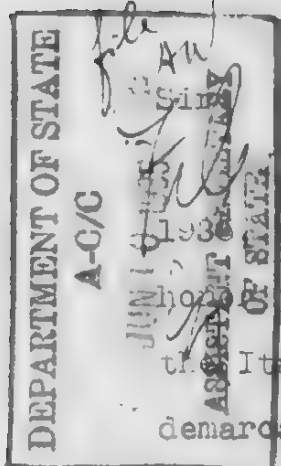
8650.014

as

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.



With reference to my despatch No. 1051 of April 1st,
regarding the organization of Libya, I have the
honor to transmit herewith a recently published map of
the Italian Colonies which shows the completed boundary
demarcation of the Colony of Libya.

Respectfully yours,

Breckinridge Long
Breckinridge Long.

1 enclosure. ✓ note received in A-C/C.

RH/amc

801

8650.014/17

GC

FILED

JUN 11 1935

A. DARDANO

Map filed in
Office of the Geographer
under no. 502.52
1935 D

L'ITALIA E LE SUE COLONIE

Carta dimostrativa politica
Comunicazioni di terra e di mare

Scala 1 : 7.000.000

ISTITUTO ITALIANO D'ARTI GRAFICHE
EDITORE - BERGAMO • 1935 - XIII

505 p 014/17

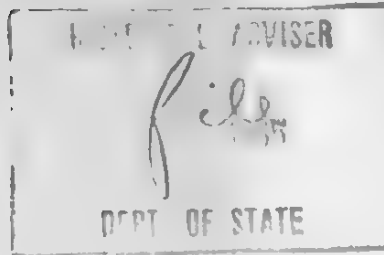


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROME, November 12, 1935.

No. 1402.

Subject: Map of Libya.



DCP.412

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1935 NOV 29 PM 3 03

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Maps in map file, as:

519fb 519fb 519fb 519.335a
1935Lcl 1935Lc2 1935Ls 1935L

With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 1103 of May 22, 1935, enclosing a map showing the completed boundary demarcation of the Colony of Libya, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the library of the Department, a portfolio containing maps, published as a supplement to the Official Bulletin of the Government of Libya on September 5, 1935 which define the administrative districts of that Colony.

In this connection the Department's attention is invited to the Embassy's despatches No. 990 of March 7, 1935 and No. 1051 of April 18, 1935, with regard to the political organization of Libya.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosure: Maps.

GG/lh
801.4

For the Ambassador:

A. Kirk
Alexander Kirk
Counselor of Embassy.

8650.014/13

GRC

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 865c.20/19 FOR #1186

FROM Egypt (Morris) DATED Jan.29, 1938
TO NAME 1-1127 cfs

REGARDING:

Territory ceded to Libya by Egypt by the Treaty of December 5,
1925, including the oases of Giararub, Cufra, and Uweinat.

Comments on military importance of -.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

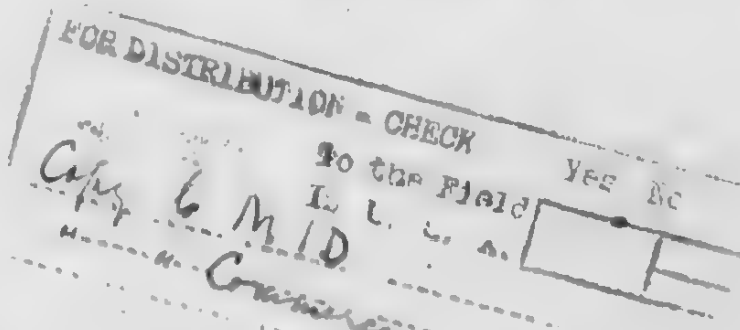
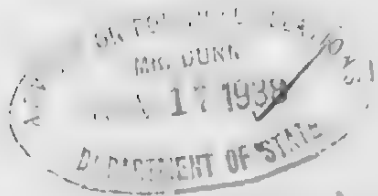
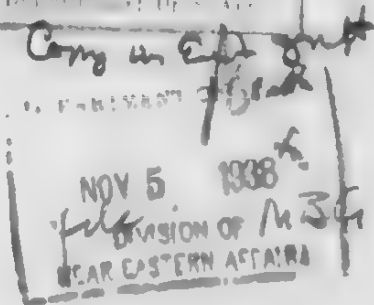
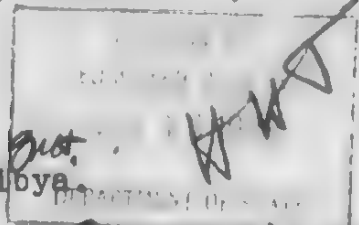
Rome, October 27, 1938,

No. 1128

Subject: New Status of Libya

NOV 4 PM 2 45

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

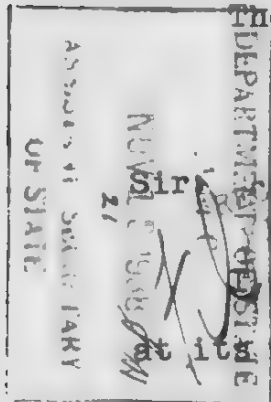


The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

NOV 22 1938

Washington.



A-M/C
RECORDING DESK
11B - C.

I have the honor to inform the Department that at its meeting of October 25, 1938, the Fascist Grand Council approved the following resolution relating to the status of Libya:

"The Grand Council of Fascism

in view of the fact that sixteen years of Fascist activity have completely changed the spiritual, political and economic conditions of Libya, where the coast provinces have, by virtue of the productive efficiency achieved and their increasingly intensive Italian population, now in fact become an integral part of the national territory;

recalling the continuous proof of loyalty afforded by the Moslem populations, culminating in the voluntary participation in the conquest of the Empire;

proclaims that the four provinces of Libya shall form a part of the national territory and decides that the new constitution of the

Libyan

865C.014/20

N/C

Libyan populations shall be defined in a legislative measure to be examined at an early session of the Grand Council."

Depending upon the final form which the new constitution to amend the present basic statute approved by Royal Decree Law No. 2012 of December 3, 1934 (see Embassy's despatch No. 880 of December 22, 1934 ^{865C. 014/14}) will take the four Libyan provinces will cease to have an autonomous political, military and administrative government and will become an integral part of Italy. While no details are yet available concerning the changes envisaged, it may be presumed that the new provinces will be administered by prefects under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior as in the case of the provinces of Italy proper, which are grouped in eighteen departments. Detailed provisions concerning financial provisions for the colony, which formerly had its own budget to which an annual contribution was made from the budget of the Ministry of Italian Africa, will also have to be elaborated by the new constitution.

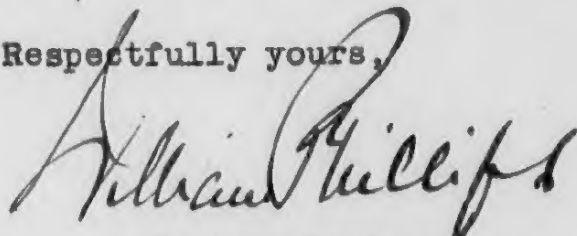
In explanation of the change in the status of Libya, it is said that the new statutes will have favorable repercussions throughout the Arab and Islamic world and give evidence of the Italian policy of respect for a collaboration with these peoples. The statutes are also intended to draw the Libyan populations, both native and colonial, into closer association with the metropolitan territory.

At the same meeting the Grand Council approved a vote of solidarity with the Italian colonists who are scheduled to depart for Libya on October 28, 1938 (see Embassy's despatch No. 1122 ^{865C. 52/15} of October 24, 1938).

Considerable publicity has been given to press reports

reports featuring preparations for their departure. They are scheduled to sail from Genoa, Naples and Syracuse arriving in Tripoli on November 3. The 1800 families, according to the MESSAGGERO of October 25, 1938 have been selected from the regions having the densest population and from among families having the largest number of children. In addition to the criteria of selection set forth in the despatch under reference, it is further understood that the colonists coming from districts of low altitude will be settled in the villages of Tripolitania, while those coming from the hills and mountain districts of Italy will preferably be sent to the Jebel region in Cyrenaica.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William Phillips". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

William Phillips

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 848t.01/123 FOR #176FROM Nairobi (Smith) DATED Jan.12, 1939
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING: German colony in Jubaland on the border of Kenya.

Encloses copy of press article concerning -.

865C.014/21

Central File: Decimal File 865C.014, Internal Affairs Of States, Government. Mandates, Recognition., Libya, Territory. Maps, April 9, 1930 - January 12, 1939. April 9, 1930 - January 12, 1939. MS European Colonialism in the Early 20th Century. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com/apps/doc/FSC5109732141/FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 18 June 2025.